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T. H. BRUNNING

PTY. LTD.

64 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE VICTORIA

1910

MANUAL OF SEEDS BULBS

Horticultural Sundries &c.

PAPILIO or BUTTERFLY CYCLAMEN

Should be Read by EVERYONE

IMPORTANT ! !

Before Sending in their Orders.

TELEPHONE No. 328 CENTRAL (GENERAL OFFICE AND SALES DEPT). TELEPHONE No. 844 CITY (MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OFFICE).

Registered Cable Address—**"MYOSOTIS," Melbourne,** A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition, used.

BRUNNING'S

... INCOMPARABLE ...

OUR MOTTO IS—
"Once a Customer, Always a Customer."

Seeds

Have now been before the Public for 58 years, and still TAKE THE LEAD For GERMINATION, PURITY, .. QUALITY ..

The Prices mentioned in this Manual are for ***Seeds of the Best Quality,*** and we never attempt to compete with so-called cheap Seeds.

WHEN SENDING YOUR ORDERS, Please Note the following—

NEW CUSTOMERS are requested to forward CASH with their orders, or otherwise give a reference to any well-known Melbourne firm as a guarantee of good faith.

OUR CREDIT TERMS are THREE MONTHS from date of invoice, AND WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

ALL ORDERS should be written separately from general letters, or letters of enquiry, and your ADDRESS should be written in full; also nearest Station or Shipping Port to which you wish your goods consigned.

ALWAYS REMIT by Cheque (crossed), Bank Draft, Postal Note or Post Office Order. Exchange must be added to country cheques. For small amounts, Postage Stamps of any State will be accepted.

DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. is allowed off all Bulb, Vegetable, and Flower Seed orders if paid for within One Month from date of invoice.

Note. **Nothing is Guaranteed,** as we send out only the best of Seeds, and spare no expense in procuring them from the most reliable sources, and take every possible care to protect our Customers; but it must be borne in mind that we give no Warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness, and we accept no responsibility in regard to the crop, or failure of the crop, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good Seeds from germinating, and it is only under these conditions that all Seeds are sold. **If the Purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

March, 1910.

F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the Proprietors,

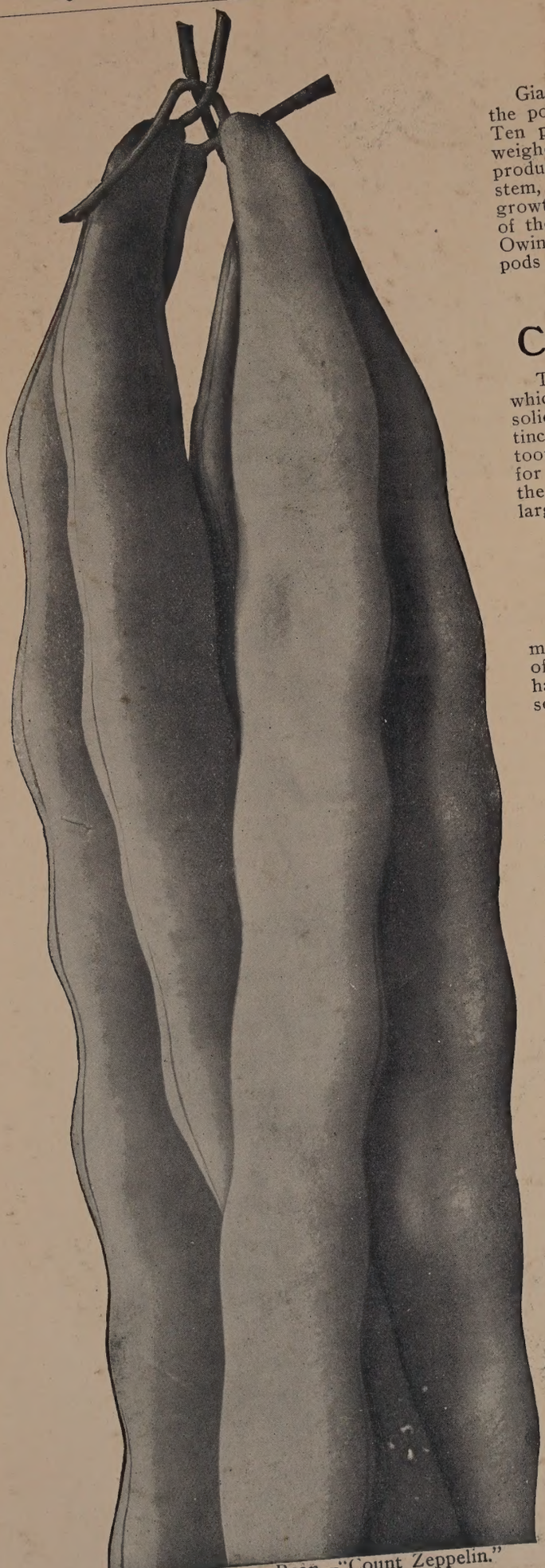
F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.

VICTORIA SEED WAREHOUSE,

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

Sole Melbourne Agents for
G. BRUNNING & SONS,
... Nurserymen, ...
BRIGHTON ROAD, ST. KILDA.

Plant and Fruit Tree Catalogue for 1910—Ready in April.
POST FREE ON APPLICATION.



Giant Runner Bean—"Count Zeppelin."
(¾ Natural Size.)

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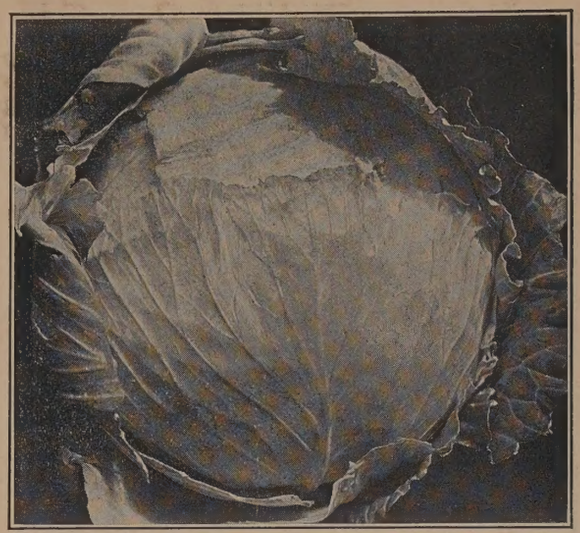


Cabbage—"Ever-Ready."

Bush Squash—"Queer Fellow."

Besides the high nutritive value of the flesh, the seeds of this Squash are also edible. In Southern Italy the type of this variety is cultivated largely for feeding stock, and the large seeds which they produce are roasted and eaten after dinner. The fruits are of large size, and generally produced three on a plant, which, not being a runner, requires but little space.

6d. per packet.

Pea—"Laxtonian."

We are confident this is one of the best, if not the best, Early Dwarf Pea ever introduced. It is good in all respects, and ready for gathering several days before Gradus; has a true Marrowfat flavour, and the pods are very large, quite double the size of the American Wonder type. The height of the plants average about eighteen inches, a nice height for market or private purposes. The haulm is covered from top to bottom with even-sized pods, which contain from eight to ten peas. It is wonderfully hardy and a vigorous grower. Both haulm and pods are of a particularly rich velvety green.

1s. per packet; per post, 1s. 3d.

Tomato—Wilding's Early Prolific.

This splendid Tomato, which was raised by Mr. Wilding, Canterbury, Victoria, and distributed by us last season under the name of "Burwood Wonder," is the earliest and most prolific of all the large red varieties that has come under our notice. During last season, when there was so much disappointment among Tomato fanciers around Melbourne through the non-setting of the fruit, this variety bore splendidly in every locality where it was planted, even in places alongside other varieties which failed. The plants are of dwarf habit and rather sparse of foliage, which allows of early ripening. The fairly smooth, bright red solid fruit, which is of medium size, is produced in enormous quantities. As many as 300 Tomatoes of good marketable size have been counted on one plant.

9d. per packet.

Cauliflower—"Late Metropole."

Radish—"Early Snow-White Box."

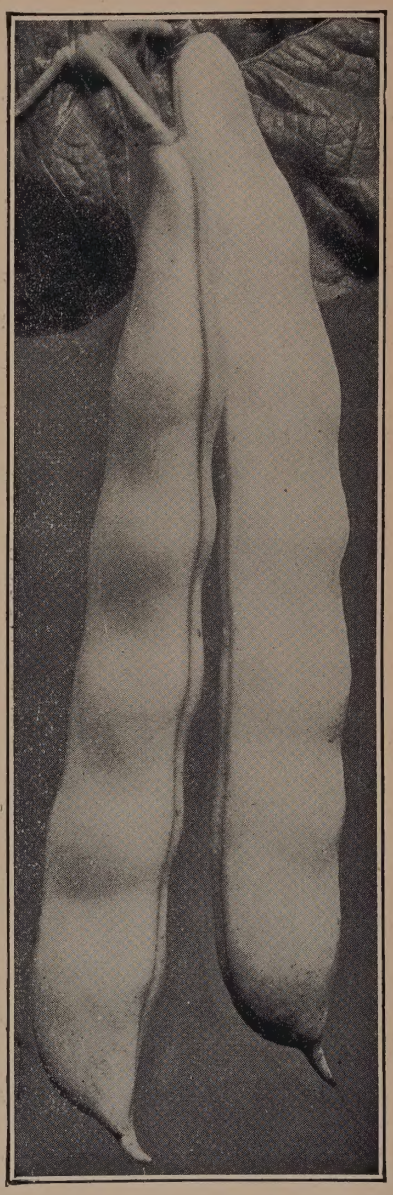
The skin and flesh are a pure, brilliant, glistening snow-white. It is quite early, maturing in from 25 to 30 days, uniform in shape, and most attractive when bunched for market. It is not only very crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots are of large size.

6d. per packet.

Cauliflower—"Late Metropole."

A splendid late variety, which is of exceedingly vigorous growth, and resists bad weather better than most other kinds. The undulated, strongly-veined leaves fold themselves over the large, well-shaped heads, conserving thus their tenderness and snowy whiteness. Although the heads grow to a large size, they are not coarse, but of the finest flavour.

1s. 6d. per packet.



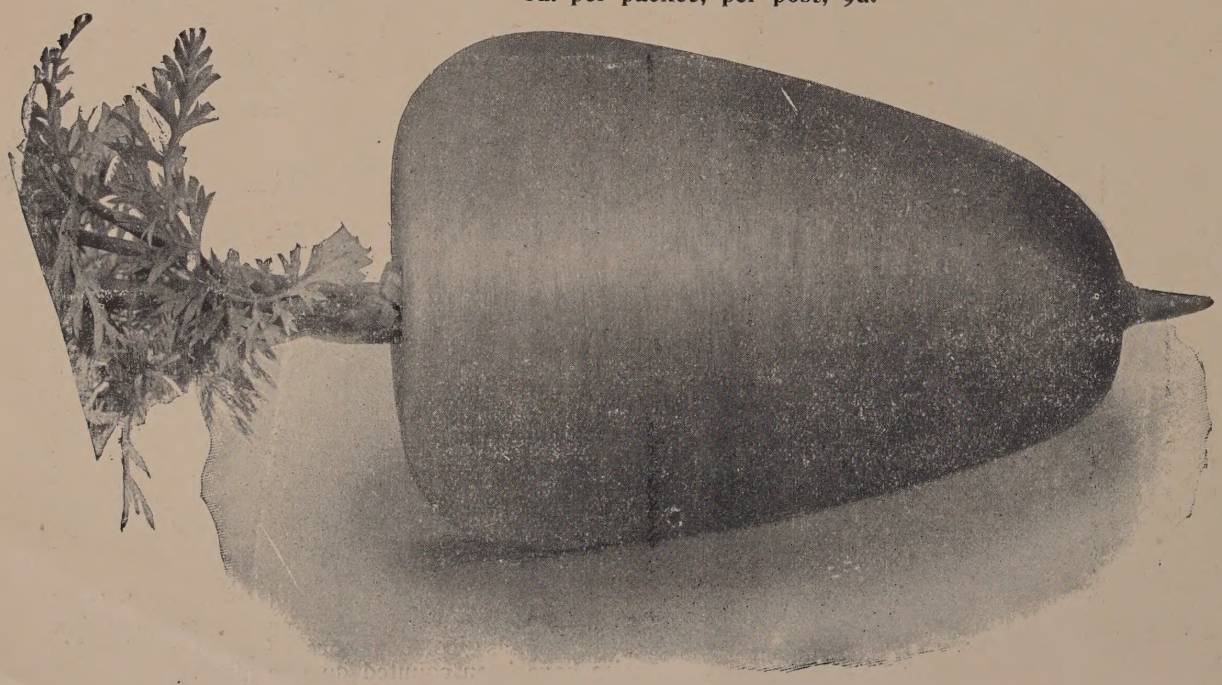
Bean—"Burpee's Dwarf White Wax Pod."

Large-Seeded Stringless Bush Bean—"Burpee's White Wax Pod."

A large white-seeded stringless Bush Bean of strong healthy growth, with handsome lemon-yellow pods, which, though flat, are very meaty. The large, plump pure white Beans are of the finest quality.

The plants make stocky, robust bushes, fifteen to eighteen inches high, with strong branches, which hold the pods well up from the soil and prevent them from rusting during wet weather. The pods are borne abundantly, they are remarkably handsome in appearance and of the finest quality, and measure from 5 to 6 inches in length, and half an inch or more in breadth. They are a bright lemon-yellow colour, and at all stages of growth are entirely stringless and free from any muslin-like fibre.

6d. per packet; per post, 9d.



Carrot—"Summer Favourite."

Carrot—"Summer Favourite."

A splendid half-long sort, producing handsome, bright cochineal-scarlet Carrots early in the season.

6d. per packet.

Italian Bush Vegetable Marrow. "Cerberus."

This variety is a fine addition to the Bush Vegetable Marrows. It produces extra long fruit, which retains its deep dark-green colour till perfectly matured. The plants, with their numerous large and deeply-split leaves, form regular bushes. It is a prolific variety, and the fruiting season is of long duration.

9d. per packet.

Italian Bush Vegetable Marrow—"Cerberus."

Asparagus— Starkey's "Mammoth Prolific."

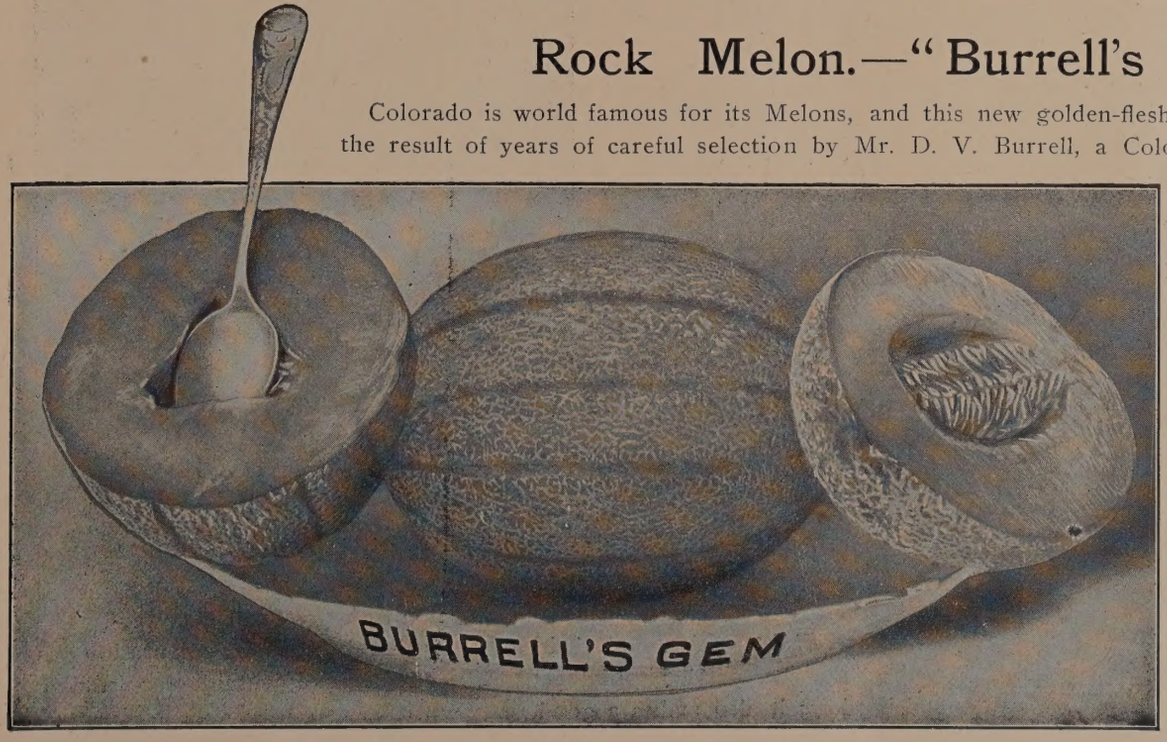
Originated and selected by one of Philadelphia's most successful market gardeners, who for many years past has sent the largest and handsomest Asparagus to that market, realising very high prices. The stalks, which are very large, tender, succulent, and a distinct bright green in colour, measure half an inch to two inches in diameter, and have been known to weigh a quarter of a pound each.

1s. per packet.

Asparagus— Starkey's "Mammoth Prolific."

Rock Melon.—"Burrell's Gem."

Colorado is world famous for its Melons, and this new golden-fleshed variety, "Burrell's Gem," is the result of years of careful selection by Mr. D. V. Burrell, a Colorado grower.



Rock Melon—"Burrell's Gem."

It has a thin tough rind, and is closely netted. The flesh is of a reddish-orange colour, very thick (the seed cavity being unusually small, as shown in the photograph), fine grained and spicy, not containing too much water. In shape it is quite elongated, and the blossom end is protected with a well developed button. All these points combine to make it a first-class Melon, both for its good eating and fine shipping qualities. The seed we offer was grown and selected by the originator.

9d. per packet.

FLORAL NOVELTIES

Abutilon—"Giant-Flowered," Mixed.

Abutilon Hybridum Maximum

Giant-flowered.

The plants are of very vigorous growth, branch freely, and possess strikingly large and strong foliage. Their floriferousness is enormous, the branches being thickly covered with buds and blooms to the number of 15 to 20, which do not hang, but hold themselves upright towards the observer, and when fully expanded pass from the bell-like to an almost open form; they attain a diameter of 3½ inches and more, a quite unprecedented size in Abutilons. The variety of colour is very great, ranging from pure white to delicate rose and from cream and sulphur-yellow to golden orange; it includes also many delicate tints as yet unknown in this genus. The seedlings commence blooming in five to six months, and develop the first year into highly imposing decorative plants.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Virginian Poppy.

This new large-flowering single Poppy of the Annual class produces beautiful large white flowers with fringed soft pink edge. As cut flowers they have a charming effect, and are for this purpose especially commendable, as they last well in water if cut in the morning just as the buds are showing colour.

1s. per packet.

Virginian Poppy.

Delphinium Chinense, Tom Thumb—"Ultramarine."

Delphinium Chinense Tom Thumb.

"ULTRAMARINE."

A splendid new Perennial variety, flowering the first year from seed. It reaches a height of about eight inches, forms broad and well-branched bushes, and is covered during the Summer with pretty blue flowers. The latter are of large size, and their most lovely and unique colouration, as well as the compact habit of the plant, render it indispensable for bedding and borders; it also makes a good pot plant.

1s. per packet.

Ostrich Plume Aster—"Pluto."

Ostrich Plume Aster—"Pluto."

No doubt this splendid variety of the Ostrich Plume Aster, so justly popular for cutting, will soon be in universal demand. The flowers in opening are of a scarlet hue, which, however, soon passes to the deepest possible dark blood-red, a colour as striking as it is beautiful. At least two-thirds of the seedlings may be relied upon to produce blooms answering to the above description, and this remarkable sort will be found extremely valuable.

9d. per packet.

Diadem Pink—"Count Kerchove."

A splendid variety of the favourite Diadem Pink. The petals are dark blood-red, each marked with a velvety black spot. The large flowers are produced in great abundance and for a long period. About three-quarters of the seedlings will produce flowers answering to the above description.

9d. per packet.

Diadem Pink—"Count Kerchove."

Gerbera Jamesoni Hybrida

(Adnets Hybrids).

By artificial hybridizing, Mr. Adnet, a French Horticulturist, has succeeded in raising a great number of new varieties of this beautiful flower, varying in colour from pure white through shades of yellow, pale red and salmon to orange-rose, cherry-red, scarlet and rich crimson or violet-red. Sometimes the disc is of the same colour as the ray florets, other times it is of a different shade. The large well-formed Marguerite-like flowers, borne on very long and strong stems, last a long time in a cut state, and furnish an unsurpassed material for bouquets or for any other decorative purposes.

2s. 6d. per packet.

Gerbera Jamesoni hybrida.

Calceolaria.

Veitch's [illegible]

"Golden Glory."

This valuable variety is the result of a cross between Calceolaria plantaginea and one of the herbaceous varieties. The flowers are bright golden-yellow, borne on long stems about fourteen inches high. It is quite hardy, having stood nearly twenty degrees of frost, and will prove a very valuable garden plant. The raisers also recommend it for greenhouse decoration.

3s. per packet.

Calceolaria—Veitch's "Golden Glory."

Begonia—"Rex Rubens."

Begonia—"Rex Rubens."

These new ornamental-leaved Begonias are characterised by splendid warm tints of red and dark rose. While in many plants the leaves show these two colours exclusively, in others the kaleidoscopic shades of red are seen only in the zone, in the middle, on the edge, or assembled in groups of spots or points. In these cases the effect of the beautiful red tints is heightened by contrast with the typical silvery white or green of the remaining surface. They conform in all other respects to the old Rex Begonias, undoubtedly among our best plants for apartments (which have lately also been successfully used for bedding in sunny positions), this new section grows quickly, is impervious to disease, and comes a good percentage, about 60 per cent., true from seed.

2s. per packet.

Dahlia—"Coronata."

(Crown Dahlia.)

(THE FIRST SWEET-SCENTED DAHLIA.)

This Mexican variety is the forerunner of quite a new race. The plants reach a height of about 4½ feet, and produce in great abundance bright scarlet flowers on very long, strong stems 3 to 4 feet in length. The form of the flower is similar to the ordinary Single Dahlia, except that the petals curve inward, and at night the flower closes up, giving it the appearance of a crown. The seedlings flower about six months from the time of sowing.

9d. per packet.

Single Dahlia—"Coronata."

Petunia Hybrida—"Norma."

Blue, with Star.

Petunia Hybrida—"Norma."

This novelty is of compact habit and produces its lovely blue and white starred flowers in great abundance. It makes a brilliant display when grown, either planted in groups, singly, or in pots; its free flowering qualities are remarkable.

1s. per packet.

Pentstemon—Hurst's "Monarch."

The growers say:—"By constant selection we have now succeeded in obtaining a magnificent strain of these beautiful Perennials, which we think will be acknowledged as second to none. The colours and shades are most beautiful and varied, the light shades of pink, rose, and scarlet predominating. The individual flowers are of gigantic size, well formed, and produced on well-furnished spikes of medium height."

1s. 6d. per packet.

Petunia—"Pepita."

——Petunia—"Pepita"——

(hybr. grandifl. fimbriata).

A particularly beautiful combination of colours is presented by this new variety. The rich deep carmine, nearly scarlet, of the Miranda Petunia, which was introduced some years ago, reappears in this present novelty, but with the addition of a white border of varying width, contrasting most strikingly with the brilliant ground colour, and producing a charming ensemble in the corolla. Sometimes the red predominates and sometimes the white, so that a number of plants present the effect of a delightful mixture. Like the Miranda, this new hybrid has petals more finely fringed than any other Petunia, which lends to the flower an indescribable charm, and enables the Petunia Pepita to rank with the best varieties hitherto introduced. It will be found an excellent pot and market plant.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Cosmos—"Lady Lenox."

A very fine new Cosmos, producing gigantic blooms of a delightful shell-pink colour. It is a strong and vigorous grower. The flowers last an unusual length of time in water.

9d. per packet.

Lupinus Polyphyllus Moerheimi.

This is one of the finest novelties ever introduced. It flowers throughout the whole Summer with fine long spikes of rose and white-coloured flowers, and is, therefore, a grand acquisition for cutting purposes. The habit of the plant is rather dwarfer than other Perennial Lupins and very compact. Highly recommended

1s. 6d. per packet.

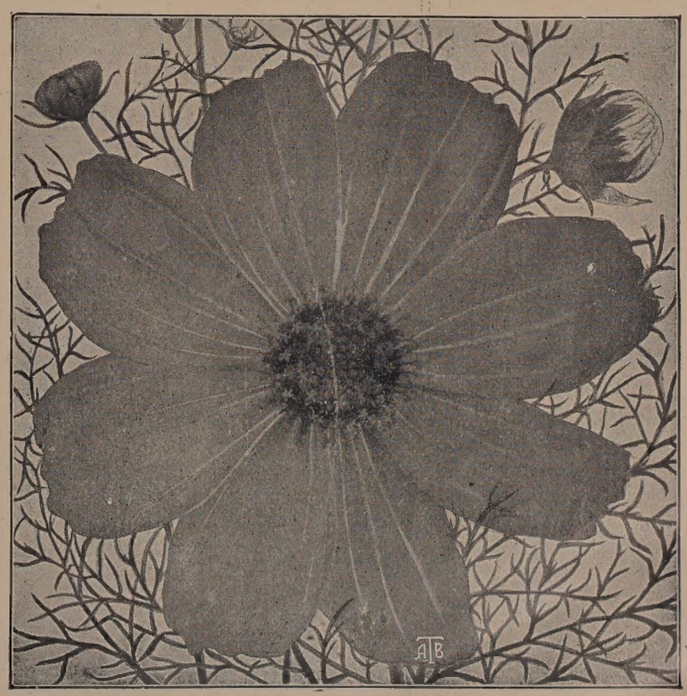
Dianthus Laciniatus, fl. pl.

"LUCIFER."

Dianthus laciniatus, fl. pl.—"Lucifer."

This new Annual Pink represents the double-flowered form of the Dianthus laciniatus, Vesuvius. The nicely fringed double flowers, 1½ to 2 inches across, are of an intense orange-scarlet, a dazzling colour in full sunshine, and the most striking of all red-flowered annual pinks.

1s. per packet.



Cosmos—"Lady Lenox."

Myosotis—"Ruth Fischer."

Myosotis—"Ruth Fischer."

The raiser of this excellent Forget-Me-Not gives the following description:—"M. Ruth Fischer appears likely to supersede those popular Forget-Me-Nots, 'Love Star' and 'Blue Perfection,' since it happily unites the good qualities of both sorts. It is of particularly neat and compact habit, and the lovely flowers shoot up strongly over the glossy dark green foliage. Displayed in large corymbs, they measure about half an inch across, and are therefore larger than those of any Myosotis hitherto known. The colour is a pure Forget-Me-Not blue. This splendid variety has created quite a sensation wherever exhibited, and took first prize at the shows at Mannheim, Dresden, Ghent, and Berlin."

1s. 6d. per packet.

Ten-Week Stock—"Prince Bismarck."

This variety is of robust pyramidal habit, and produces long vigorous flower stems covered with large blooms, which are pure white. It reaches when grown in the open ground a height of 2½ feet. The plants may be grown in a closely set bed; planted wider or as single plants it develops into a magnificent bush, with quite gigantic flower trusses.

9d. per packet.

Aquilegia—

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain of Long-spurred Hybrids.

This grand strain has been much admired wherever exhibited. The seed is saved from selected plants only. Chosen either for size, form, or delicacy of colouring. The colours are distinct shades of white, lavender, salmon, mauve, pink, yellow, etc. The size of the blooms are unusually large, with long spurs, foliage small and graceful, and plants very free flowering.

1s. per packet.

Gilia Coronopifolia.

A very handsome Biennial, bearing large spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, a colour so showy in the garden. During the first twelve months it grows very slowly, forming pretty, compact tufts, with their Larkspur-like foliage. The flowers are most gracefully arranged on short stems thrown out from the main stalks, the actual flower spike being from 1 to 1½ feet in length. Unlike some plants which produce large spikes of flowers, this lasts in bloom for a very long period.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca.

Aquilegia—Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain of Long-Spurred Hybrids.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca.

Rare and extremely showy Annual from Namaqualand, South Africa, which will soon become a great favourite on account of its very easy culture and its beautifully coloured flowers. The plants, which are of a neat branching habit, grow about 12 to 15 inches high and are very free flowering. Its Marguerite-like blossoms, 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter, show a unique glossy rich orange-gold; which is rendered more conspicuous by the dark-coloured disc surrounded by a black zone. It should be sown in the Spring and transplanted in a sunny position, where it will bloom all the Summer. A bed in full bloom is a beautiful sight on bright days. This novelty gained an award of merit at the Temple Show, London.

1s. per packet.

Cyclamen Persicum—"Rokoko."

Cyclamen Persicum "Rokoko."

As regards size and fringing of the flowers this new class is unequalled. The display ranges in all colours, such as rose, light rose. white with red eye, pure white, salmon colour, etc. Awarded a Prize of Honour and a First Prize at the Dresden International Horticultural Exhibition.

2s. 6d. per packet.

Giant Chabaud Carnation,

"DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA."

PURE WHITE.

As regards size and beauty of the flower this new pure white Carnation compares favourably with the best American "Giant Perpetual." Treated like the latter, this novelty produces magnificent flowers of the same value on firm and long erect flower stems. It can be flowered in six months from time of sowing, and comes quite true from seed. This new introduction stands potting very well, so that it will be gladly received by all lovers of Carnations.

1s. per packet.

Calliopsis Radiata—"Tiger Star."

Poppy—"Dainty Lady."

A charming shade of rosy-mauve, not previously represented among Poppies, and one of those modern hues now so much sought for. The effect is further heightened by the shining dark metallic blotch which occupies the base to the middle of each petal. The "Dainty Lady" Poppy grows about 2 feet high, is clothed with broad laciniated glaucous foliage, and bears flowers from 4 to 5 inches across. It appears to belong to the Dwarf Pæony-flowered class, though the habit of the plant is on the whole more graceful.

9d. per packet.

Giant Chabaud Carnation—"Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha." Pure White.

Calliopsis Radiata "Tiger Star."

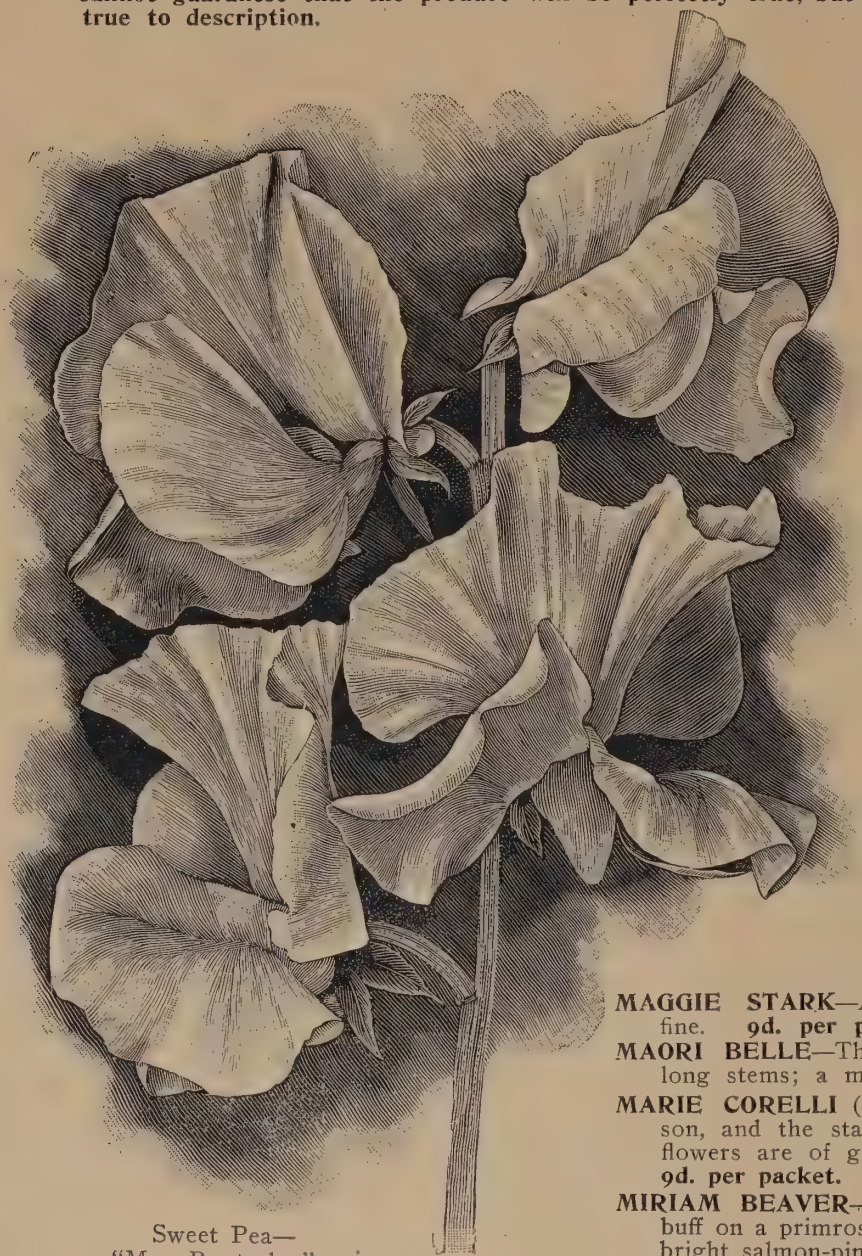
Dark Brown and Golden Yellow.

A rich and continuously blooming Annual variety with pretty flowers. The petals of each flower are twisted like those of the well-known Cactus Dahlia. Towards the centre they show a vivid reddish-brown, the outer part being brilliant golden-yellow, tigered like an Odontoglossum flower. The plants reach the height of about 8 inches, and form round compact bushes, which are throughout the Summer literally covered with their pretty flowers.

9d. per packet.

NEW SWEET PEAS.

NOTE.—Most of our New Sweet Peas are of the "Spencer" class, the sportive characteristics of which are well known to all Sweet Pea growers. Although the seed we offer has been saved from crops which were quite true to name, we cannot guarantee that the produce will be perfectly true, but it is safe to expect that at least 80 per cent. will come true to description.



Sweet Pea—
"Mrs. Routzahn."

APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—The colour is a delicate soft pink, suffused over a silvery white ground; a most beautiful variety. **1s. per packet.**

ASTA OHN—A beautiful "Spencer" variety; the flowers are lavender, suffused with mauve. **1s. per packet.**

AURORA SPENCER—The flowers are creamy white, mottled with rich orange, flowers of large size and well waved. **9d. per packet.**

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES SPENCER—A fine large variety, with purple standard and bright blue wings. **9d. per packet.**

ELSIE HERBERT—A fine variety, with large creamy white standard and pink Picotee edge. **9d. per packet.**

EVELYN HEMUS—The flowers are cream colour shading to yellow, and edged with terra cotta pink; a splendid variety. **1s. 3d. per packet.**

GEORGE STARK—The colour is intense scarlet, standard upright and nicely waved, but owing to the extraordinary substance of the petals it is not so crinkled as some of the "Spencers"; one of the finest scarlets. Silver Medal and F.C.C., National Sweet Pea Society's Trials, Reading, 1908; First-class Certificate, Wolverhampton; also F.C.C., Norwich, England. **1s. 3d. per packet.**

GORDON ANKENTELL—A splendid waved variety, of a bright flame colour. **9d. per packet.**

KING EDWARD VII. (Improved)—A lovely bright crimson self, flowers large and borne on strong robust stems; a grand improvement. **9d. per packet.**

KING EDWARD SPENCER—A beautiful variety, with waved carmine scarlet flowers. **9d. per packet.**

LADY ABERDARE—A fine large-flowered variety, of a deep blush or soft pink colour. **6d. per packet.**

LUCY HEMUS (Improved)—A very charming waved variety, colour rose shaded crimson. **9d. per packet.**

MAGGIE STARK—An intensified "Helen Lewis"; colour orange salmon, very fine. **9d. per packet.**

MAORI BELLE—The flowers are heliotrope, suffused lavender, and borne on long stems; a magnificent variety, the best of its colour. **1s. per packet.**

MARIE CORELLI (Prince of Wales Spencer)—The wings are pure rosy crimson, and the standard is the same, with a tint of cherry red. The flowers are of good size and form, usually four blossoms on a stem. **9d. per packet.**

MIRIAM BEAVER—Colour a rich bright, soft pinkish-salmon suffused with buff on a primrose ground; the effect is that of a most beautiful soft and bright salmon-pink; it is brighter in colour than Mrs. Routzahn Spencer. **9d. per packet.**

MISS WILLMOTT (Improved)—The colour is a rich deep orange pink, almost a self. A grand flower, of great substance. **6d. per packet.**

MISS LINDSAY—A splendid variety of a bright rosy-pink shade, with wavy standard. **9d. per packet.**

MRS. HARDCASTLE SYKES—The flowers are very large and beautifully waved; the colour is a delicate blush pink. **9d. per packet.**

MRS. ROUTZAHN—The beautiful colouring of this variety is quite difficult to describe. The nearest description we can give is buff on apricot ground, flushed and suffused with a delicate pink or very soft rose, deepening towards the edges of the standards and wings; the flowers are of large size and true "Spencer" type. **1s. 3d. per packet.**

MRS. ROTHERA (Sutton's Queen)—The ground colour is buff, overlaid with a delicate soft pink; a dainty and pleasing flower. **6d. per packet.**

OTHELLO SPENCER—The flowers are beautifully waved or crinkled both in standard and wings. The stems are thick and long, and carry either three or four fine blooms of a rich deep maroon colour. **9d. per packet.**

PICOTEE—Flowers white, beautifully edged carmine, large, well-waved, and of good substance. **1s. 3d. per packet.**

RATA—A splendid variety, producing immense deep crimson waved flowers; the very long stems producing mostly four flowers. **1s. per packet.**

SAINT GEORGE—The standard is a bright orange-salmon, the wings being of a slightly deeper shade. First-class Certificate, N.S.P.S., and Silver Medal, also Award of Merit, R.H.S., Holland House. **9d. per packet.**

SENATOR SPENCER—The colour of this variety is a varying combination of deep claret and chocolate, striped and flaked on a ground of light heliotrope. Both standard and wings are marked with the same colours in the same way, with perhaps a trifle more of the wine shading on the wings; stems long and usually with four flowers. **9d. per packet.**

ORDER FORM
FOR 1910

To——

F. H. BRUNNING
PTY. LTD.

IT is a condition of sale of all the Seeds sent out by us, that while we have used all reasonable care in the selection, we give **No Warranty,** either as to description, quality, or productiveness—and we accept **No Responsibility** in regard to the crop or failure of crop. If the Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned **at once,** unopened, and it is **only under these conditions that the Seeds are sold to you.**

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

Victoria Seed Warehouse,
64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

Date,.....1910.

NAME AND ADDRESS.....
(in full—Plainly Written.)

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.....

NOTE.—ORDER FORM FOR FLOWER SEEDS AND SUNDRIES ON OTHER SIDE.

NOTE.—All Vegetable Seeds **POST FREE** (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted). For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3

Goods to be forwarded per.....

.....

**State here how to be sent—Rail, Boat, or Post, or if care of Agents, state full address.*

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

FLOWER SEED ORDER FORM For 1910.

NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED

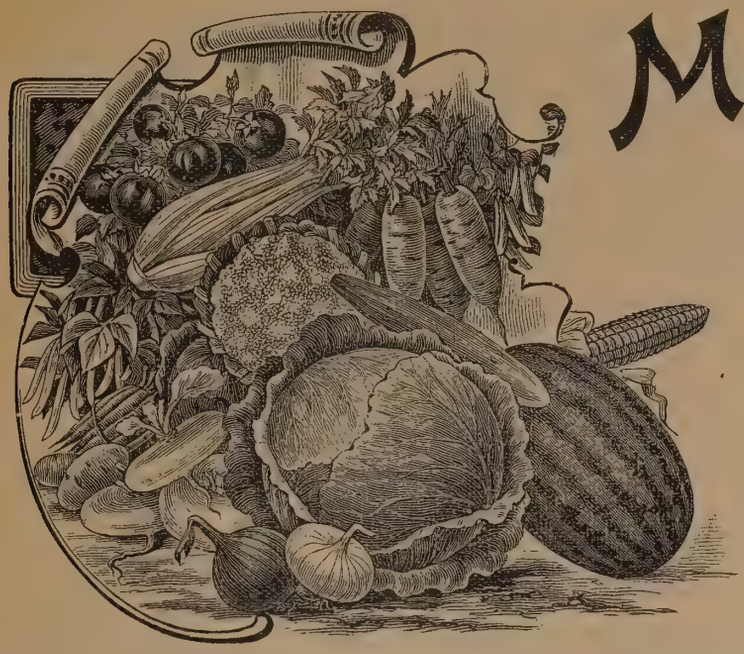
In ordering Flower Seeds, Please give **Numbers** only.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE.

NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED

Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.

SUNDRIES.



Monthly Calendar

For the . . . .

Vegetable Garden

Showing what Seeds may be sown in each Month, from January to December, in the vicinity of Melbourne.

January.

Beet—Sow for Autumn and Winter crop.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use from June.
Brocoli—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely, to use in June.
Cauliflower—Sow largely early in the month.
Carrot—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.
Cabbage—Sow largely early in the month.
Celery—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing as they advance.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
French or Kidney Beans—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.
Kohl Rabi—Sow largely.
Lettuce—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.
Onion—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.
Peas—Sow a medium crop of early varieties, to use in April and May.
Potatoes—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.
Radish—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a medium crop.
Turnips—Sow largely, for use from March to May.

February.

Borecole or Kale—For late use.
Brocoli—To succeed Cauliflower in Autumn.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use from July to September.
Cabbage—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.
Carrot—Sow for early Spring use.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use in June and July.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Celery—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.
Endive—Sow for use in Autumn.
French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Kohl Rabi—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Transplant largely into drills for a Winter supply.
Lettuce—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.
Peas—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.
Potatoes—Plant out largely of early varieties, to use in May and June.
Radish—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.
Spinach—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.
Turnip—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.

March.

Brocoli—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.
Cabbage—Sow a few early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.
Cauliflower—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.
Celery—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.
Cress and Mustard—Continue sowing fortnightly.
Endive—Sow a few for Winter use.
Kohl Rabi—Sow a few for succession, transplant former sowings.
Lettuce—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.
Onion—Sow for Spring green Onions.
Parsley—Sow for Winter supply.
Parsnip—Sow a few for early Spring use.
Peas—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.
Radish—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.
Spinach—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.
Turnip—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.

April.

Asparagus—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay; top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.
Broad Beans—For an early crop.
Cabbage—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.
Celery—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce—Sow for use in Spring.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant.
Kohl Rabi—Sow a few early in the month.
Lettuce—Sow largely and transplant when ready, to use in June and July.
Onions, Potato and Tree—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.
Onion—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.
Peas—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.
Radish—Sow again.
Spinach—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.
Turnip—Sow a few on trial, if not done last month.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

May.

Asparagus—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or otherwise they will go to seed.
Cauliflower—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant out a few.
Herbs—Divide and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Divide the roots and re-plant.
Jerusalem Artichokes—plant tubers.
Lettuce—Sow for succession.
Onion—Continue sowing.
Peas—Sow largely of early sorts, for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.
Spinach—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

June.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow for a successional crop.
Carrot—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.
Celery—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.
Cucumber—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed frame.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Horse Radish—Continue planting out.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Leek—Sow for Summer use.
Lettuce—Sow for a successional crop.
Onion—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.
Peas—Sow largely all commendable sorts, for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Plant as recommended last month.
Spinach—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

July.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow largely for use in October and November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use in December.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.
Cabbage—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.
Cauliflower—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely early.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting early.
Herbs—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Finish planting.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Lettuce—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter supply.
Onion—Continue sowing largely.
Parsnip—Sow a few, to use in November.
Peas—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.
Potatoes—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Finish planting out.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few, to use from November.
Spinach—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.
Tomato—Sow in hot-bed frame for early crop.

August.

Asparagus—Plant out, if not already done, and top-dress established plants.
Beet—Sow largely, to use in January.
Broad Beans—Sow largely of all good sorts, to use in November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.
Cape Gooseberry—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Carrot—Sow largely of early sorts, for end of Summer.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.
Celery—Sow in a hot-bed frame for early use.
Cucumber—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Herbs—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, etc.
Leek—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.
Lettuce—Sow largely.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Onion—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.
Parsley—Sow largely for Summer supply.
Peas—Sow largely, as directed last month.
Potatoes—Plant out largely, early and late sorts in high ground.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow largely for Autumn use.
Sea Kale—Sow largely and blanch.
Spinach—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.
Tomato—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, Squash—Sow in hot-bed frame.

September.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.
Basil—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Broad Beans—Sow for successional crop.
French Beans—Sow a few in warm situation.
Beet—Sow largely, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.
Caper of Commerce—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.
Cauliflower—Plant out largely in a low situation.
Capsicum—Sow a few in the Cucumber frame.
Cardoon—Sow largely.
Carrot—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.
Celery—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.
Egg Plant—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting.
Garlic—Plant out early, if not already done.
Herbs—Plant early, if not done last month.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills to remain.
Leek—Sow early, if not done last month.
Lettuce—Sow largely, to use early in December.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.
Onion—Sow thickly for pickling bulbs to ripen in January.
Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Peas—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.
Potatoes—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow early, if not done previously.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow early, if not done previously.
Sea Kale—Sow early, if not already done; continue blanching established plants.
Sweet Corn—Sow for an early crop.
Spinach—Sow largely, if not done in August.
Turnips—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.
Tomato—Sow with Capsicum.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).**

October.

Asparagus — Sow seed in drills, if not already done.
French Beans — Sow largely for use in December.
Beet—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Brocoli— Sow largely for Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Cabbage — Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.
Capsicum—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.
Cardoon—Sow for a full crop in trenches to remain so.
Carrot—Make a good sowing of late varieties.
Celery—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber— Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings from under cover.
Herbs — Sow a few still, if not already done.
Leek—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.
Lettuce—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.
Melon—See Cucumber.
Parsnip—Sow for main crop.
Peas—Make a good sowing of main crop sorts for successional crop.
Radish— Sow a few Long and Turnip Radish.
Rhubarb—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow for general crop.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Savoy Cabbage—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use
Sea Kale—Continue blanching.
Sweet Corn—Sow in the beginning and end of this month.
Turnip—Sow largely, to use from December.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash —See Cucumber.

November.

French Beans—Sow largely.
Borecole or Kale — Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for late Autumn and Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for late Autumn and Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late crop.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber — Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.
Lettuce—Sow largely where it is to remain if the situation is low and moist.
Melon—See Cucumber.
Peas—Sow largely main crop sorts.
Radish—Sow a few.
Sweet Corn—Sow for late crop.
Turnip—Sow largely twice in the month.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash —See Cucumber.

December.

French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely for Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Winter use.
Cabbage — Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.
Cauliflower—Sow largely towards end of month.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills for Winter use.
Lettuce—Sow largely if in a low situation.
Parsnip—Sow a few for Winter use.
Peas—Sow early and late sorts.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Turnip—Sow a few.

Conveyance of Goods per ——

Parcels Post and Passenger Train.

For the convenience ot our Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as PEAS, BEANS, AND OTHER HEAVY SEEDS, can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcel Post or Passenger Train, we have subjoined copies of the rates:—

PARCELS POST—RATES OF POSTAGE.

Destination.	Rates of Postage. On a Parcel not Exceeding—										
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

PASSENGER TRAIN RATES.

Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.	Miles.	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb	112 lb.	28 lb. extra.
25	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3	250	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	7 0	8 3	2 0
50	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 6	0 6	300	1 2	1 4	2 0	3 2	4 9	6 0	7 6	9 0	2 0
75	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 9	2 3	3 0	3 6	0 9										
101	0 6	0 8	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	1 0	350	1 4	1 6	2 3	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 3	9 9	2 3
										400	1 6	1 8	2 6	3 9	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 6	2 6
125	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 3	1 3										
150	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	1 3	450	1 8	1 10	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 6	9 3	11 3	2 6
175	0 9	1 0	1 3	2 3	3 6	4 6	5 9	6 9	1 6										
200	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	1 9	Ov'r 450	1 10	2 0	3 0	4 6	6 3	8 0	10 0	12 0	2 9

Melbourne to Sydney.—3 lb., 2s; 7 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s; 56 lb., 10s.; 84 lb., 12s.; 112 lb., 14s. 6d., 28 lb. extra, 2s 6d.
Melbourne to Brisbane.—3 lb., 4s; 7lb., 6s.; 14lb., 8s. 6d.; 28 lb., 12s.; 56 lb., 20s.; 84 lb., 25s.; 112 lb., 30s. 28 lb. extra, 5s. 8d.
Melbourne to Adelaide.—7 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 84 lb., 11s.; 112 lb., 12s 28 lb. extra, 2s.

☞ For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

GENERAL LIST OF

Vegetable Seeds

FOR SEASON 1910.

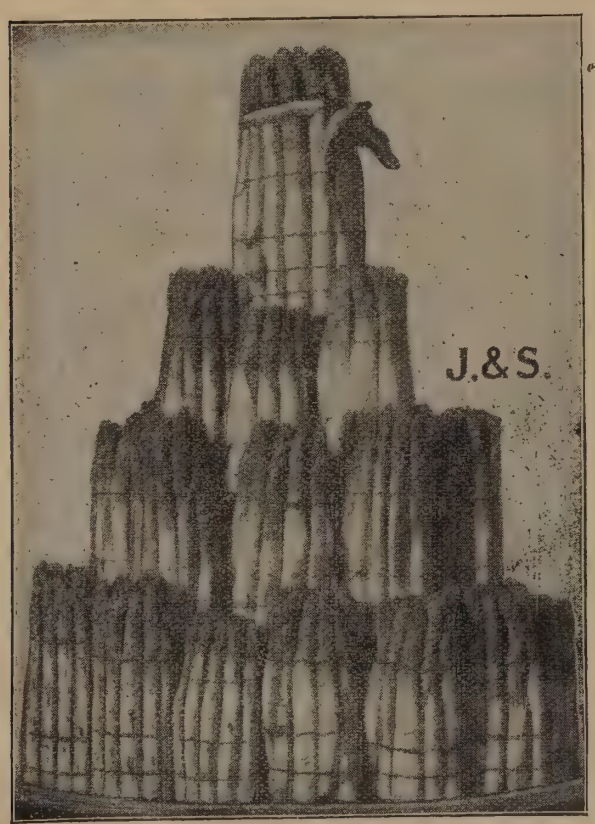
OUR PACKET SEEDS

are now obtainable from the principal Storekeepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The packets are stamped with the year of issue, as a guarantee of freshness.

ALL RETAIL ORDERS

for Vegetable Seeds, excepting PEAS, BEANS, and SWEET CORN, are POSTED FREE to any of the States. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

FOR NOVELTIES SEE SPECIAL PAGES.



Asparagus—Early French Giant.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus officinalis.

CULTIVATION.—Sow in September or October in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting, plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality and size it is unparalleled. 6d. per oz.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per oz.

Early French Giant—A splendid new variety of large size, and fully ten days earlier than the popular "Palmetto." Highly recommended. 6d. per packet. (See cut.)

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, see page 31.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

ARTICHOKE. —*Oifnora scolifmus.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

Jerusalem—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 31.

Large Green Globe—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 9d. each, or 6s. doz.

Large Purple Globe—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 9d. each, or 6s. doz.

BEET. —*Beta vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the tap roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August, September, and October for Summer crops, and in November and January for Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seed thinly in drills, drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Beet—Black-Red Ball.

Black-Red Ball (Turnip-shaped)—The flesh is extremely dark red, and the flavour is unsurpassed, being very tender, sweet, and juicy. It retains its crispness and freedom from woodiness throughout the entire season. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Blood-red (Selected)—Flesh deep red, excellent quality. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form, and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Dell's Black-leaf—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per oz.

Dark-leaved Globe—A handsome early variety. Both foliage and flesh are of a deep rich colour. 1s. per oz.

Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)—Flesh fine, dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. 6d. per oz.

Egyptian (Turnip-shaped)—Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes in early. 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard or Silver—Habit erect and vigorous, The midribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves make a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This Beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard or Silver (Improved)—Dwarf, with dark green leaves and very broad white ribs. 6d. per oz.

Swiss Chard or Silver, Lucullus—This new variety grows to a height of 2 to 2½ ft., and produces very large, crumpled leaves on stalks as thick as Rhubarb. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. The leafy portion of the foliage, which is cooked and served in the same manner as Spinach, is very tender and of fine flavour. 6d. per packet.

Beet—Swiss Chard or Silver.

Beet—Blood Red.

NEW TOMATO, JOHNSON'S JACK ROSE. (See Novelties, special pages.)

BROAD BEANS. —*Faba vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August, and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills 3 to 3½ ft. apart, and 12 in. in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about 2 in. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

Broad Windsor—Very productive. 6d. per pint.

Harlington Windsor—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

Leviathan—The longest-podded Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

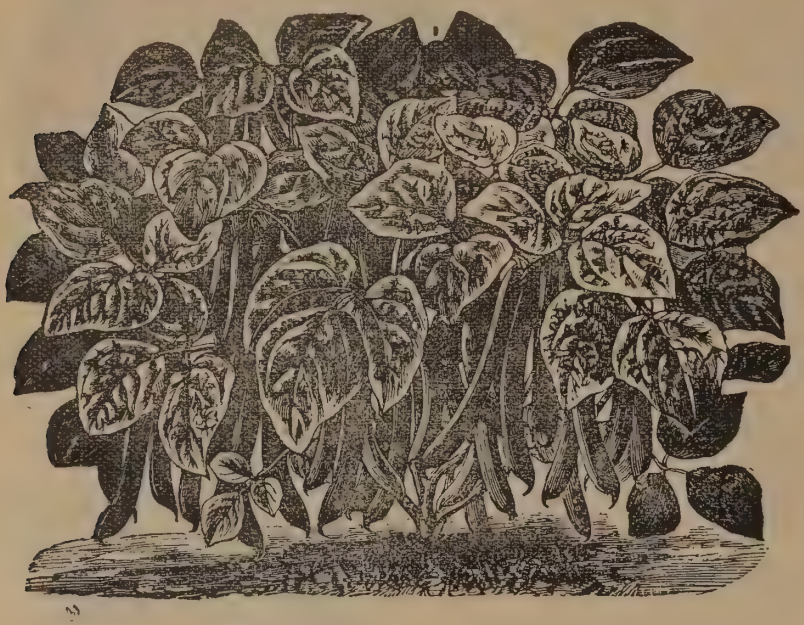
Triumph—A most distinct and valuable variety, and the finest Broad Bean in cultivation. It is remarkably early and an enormous bearer, the dwarf bushes being literally covered with large handsome pods, containing as many as eight beans in each, and of a most delicious flavour. 8d. per pint.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

FRENCH BEANS. —*Phaseolus vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. Sow the seeds in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks five or six feet in length should be placed in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 3.



French Bean—Canadian Wonder.

DWARF VARIETIES.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Canadian Wonder—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners (See cut.) 8d. per pint.

Negro Long Pod—A great cropper, of excellent quality. 8d. per pint.

Pale Dun—An excellent early variety. 8d. per pint.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

Butterfly Runner—This new sort is equal to the old Scarlet Runner as regards productiveness and quality of fruit, but is quite distinct and far surpasses that variety in the beauty of its flowers, which are much larger and prettily waved; the wings are snowy white, and the standard salmon-rose, these two colours making a striking contrast. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

Giant Extra Early Asparagus—A very productive and vigorous-growing variety, producing pods which sometimes measure 33 inches in length. When young, the pods are very fleshy, and of a delicate, agreeable flavour, resembling somewhat that of the Asparagus. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

July Runner—A great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

Mammoth White Czar—An enormous podded variety, varying from 12 to 16 inches in length, and often 2 inches in diameter. The Beans, which are produced in clusters, are very fleshy, and almost stringless, and the flavour is excellent. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.

Scarlet Runner—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. 1s. per pint.

Snake, or Yard Long—This variety, which is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods, about 12 to 18 inches long, of very delicate flavour. It is an immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. 6d. per packet; per post, 8d.

White Dutch—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific. 8d. per pint.

Zebra—A fine variety. 8d. per pint.

THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN.

The Poor Man's Vegetable.

A strong climber, producing immense quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. **It requires to be sown rather late in the Spring.** The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should have warm water poured over them and allowed to soak for, say, 12 hours, before sowing. **Price, 6d. per packet; per post, 7d.**

WAX POD or BUTTER BEANS (Stringless French Beans).

Phaseolus vulgaris

Brittlewax (Dwarf)—This is the earliest of all Wax Pod Beans, and is of superb quality. The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. 1s. 6d. per pint.

Climbing Golden Butter Wax—Very tender. 9d. per pint.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf)—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. 1s. per pint.

Startler (Dwarf)—A very prolific variety, bearing perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

LIMA BEANS.

Cultivation.—Lima Beans should not be planted until the weather is warm (say, end of October). They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans.

Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf variety, growing about 18 inches high; very productive. (See cut.) 1s. per pint.

King of the Limas—A very prolific, tall variety. 1s. per pint.

Thorburn's Dwarf Lima—Exceedingly productive, bearing 50 to 60 pods on the bush. 1s. per pint.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

BORECOLE, KALE or CURLED GREENS.—*Brassica oleracea acephala.*

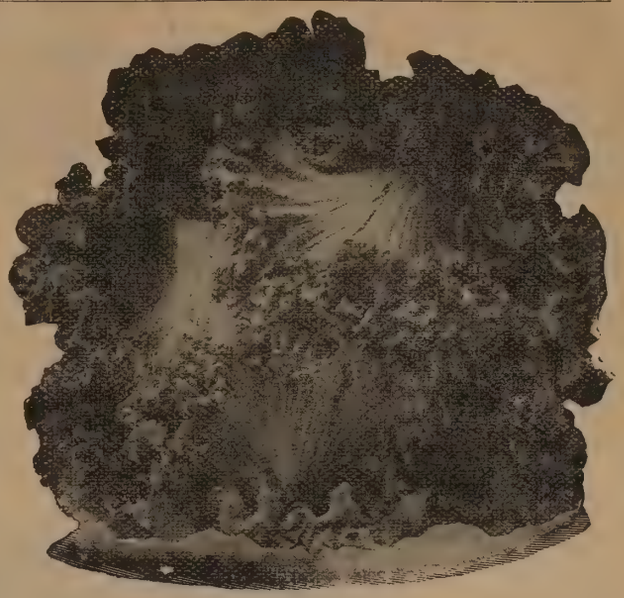
Brussels Sprouts—One and All.

CULTIVATION.—Sow the seed from November to February, and plant out as soon as ready in rows 2 ft. apart, and 18 in. to 2 ft. between the plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Drumhead—This splendid Kale, which grows close to the ground like a Drumhead Cabbage, is quite distinct from the old varieties; but is a true Kale of excellent flavour. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled—A useful, hardy variety. 9d. per oz.

Emerald Isle—A very handsome variety of dwarf habit. The bright green leaves are beautifully curled, giving the plants a most attractive appearance. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.



Kale—Drumhead.

Improved Garnishing—Produces varieties varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. 6d. per packet.

Ragged Jack—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. 9d. per oz.

Kale Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor.*

CULTIVATION.—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in July or August for use in Midsummer, and again in November, December, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows 2 ft. apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

Dalkeith — Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured sprouts. 9d. per oz.

Hercules—A semi-dwarf variety, of very quick growth, being thickly covered with sprouts, often to the number of 70 on a single plant. 6d. per packet.

One and All — This is one of the finest varieties ever raised, the fine solid heads practically cover the stem from top to bottom, producing an immense crop of Sprouts of the sweetest flavour. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

President Carnot—Produces very large sprouts of good quality. 1s. per oz

Brussels Sprouts Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

BROCOLI.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*

CULTIVATION.—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young plants. For a Winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed Cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant in rows about two to two and a-half feet apart.

6d. and 1s. per packet.

Adam's Early White —A fine white variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Perfection—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which are close, and perfectly white. 1s. 6d. per oz.

St. Valentine — A splendid variety, producing large firm white heads, which remain in good condition longer than any other sort we are acquainted with. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Walcheren—A valuable kind for general use. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Winter Mammoth — A good old variety; producing fine large heads. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Kale—Emerald Isle.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea capitata.*

CULTIVATION.—This is one of the most important vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from 2 to 2½ ft. apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz. except where otherwise priced.**

Drumhead—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding.

Early York—A well-known early sort.

Eastham—An old and useful sort.

Express—The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine mild flavour; very early 1s. per oz.

Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring—A splendid early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

Glory of Enkhuizen—This is one of the best early white varieties in cultivation. The heads are very compact, of nice yellow green colour, and possess very few leaves, which permits of close planting. The heads are large. This is a great advantage in comparison with other early sorts, which mostly yield only small heads. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Cabbage—Victoria Main Crop.

St. John's Day (Large Variety)—A valuable Summer variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Schweinfurt—Large, early white variety.

Succession—This splendid Cabbage, whether grown for medium early, main crop, or late use, is unsurpassed. It is of the largest size, perfect in shape; of good colour, and of the finest quality. The numerous testimonials we have received from time to time and the increased demand for this variety testifies to its high qualities. Very highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Main Crop—This variety produces remarkably uniform, very hard, firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing up to 20 lbs. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Walla Walla Station, via Culcairn, N.S.W. 4/5/09.

I have pleasure in stating that the Cauliflower seeds I got from you last year (Perfection) have done splendidly, everybody admires them. I sowed the seed last year on the 10th September. They stood all the summer, and in February, for three weeks, they never had any water or rain, and nobody to look after them; and now they are the finest Cauliflowers I have ever seen, and are well worthy of the name of Perfection. My Pansies and Petunias are doing well. I got 105 Pansy seedlings out of half a packet, and 55 Petunia seedlings out of one packet. All the seeds I got this year are doing well. (Signed) W. DOWDEN, Gardener at Walla Walla Station.

Red Cabbage—Niggerhead.

Improved Enfield Market—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Lamb's Earliest of All—An early variety, with very few outside leaves, grows a short stem, with a compact, conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York. Highly recommended for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

Niggerhead—This variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Llanelly, 8th May, 1909.

The three packets of Pumpkin seed that I got from you last season turned out splendidly—Crown, Ironbark, Turk's Cap, up to 45 lbs. Also the three packets of Peas—Moerheim's Giant Sugar, Buttercup, and Mayflower—were excellent and great bearers. The Cabbages grown from the Glory of Enkhuizen seed turned out perfect models and splendid for eating, in fact, a finer form and better Cabbage you could not wish to see. (Signed) THOMAS GREEN.

Cabbage—Glory of Enkhuizen.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

Cabbage—Giant of Auvergne.

CABBAGE—Continued.

First Crop—This variety is of medium size, firm, and has very few outer leaves, and these are free from coarseness. It is an ideal variety for private gardens, as it takes up but little space and produces solid heads sooner than any other variety known to us. The quality is first-class. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

Giant of Auvergne—A distinct short-stemmed variety, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often 20 inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Little Pixie—Small, sweet, comes in early. Well adapted for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

Red Dutch—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

Sugar-loaf—A distinct and excellent variety.

Winningstadt—This variety is one of the best of the pointed-head sorts. It is very early and will head on soils where other varieties fail entirely; a first-class sort.

Champion Early All-Head—A first-class Cabbage, either for private use or for market purposes. It withstands the most severe drought, and is the very best Summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower, it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid and fine grained. On account of its compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality, and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Cabbage—Champion Early All-Head.

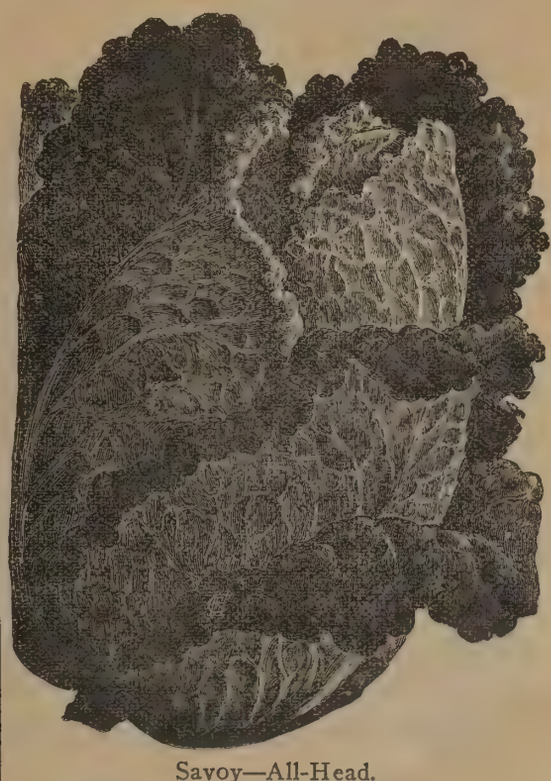
Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Cabbage—First Crop.

SAVOY CABBAGE—*Brassica oleracea bullata.*

CULTIVATION.—The general cultivation of Savoys is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoys are generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large. 3d. and 6d. per packet.

All-Head—A fine variety of recent introduction, with solid heads of a conical shape, of a beautiful yellowish-green colour. It is delicious in flavour, like that of Brussels Sprouts. Owing to its shape it can be planted very closely. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.



Savoy—All-Head.

Culbertson Street, Rutherglen, 15/11/09.

I am again the winner of your valuable prize for best Cottage Garden. I was very pleased with the seeds last year and am forwarding enclosed list for this year's selection.

P. J. BLAKEMORE.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

Savoy—Hard-Heading.

SAVOY CABBAGE—Continued.

Drumhead—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 9d. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled—A well-curled, compact, early variety, which hearts well. 9d. per oz.

Hard-Heading—This is a first-class variety. It is very solid, and the leaves, being beautifully crinkled, give it a very handsome appearance. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Little Pixie—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact and very delicate in flavour. For small gardens it is especially useful, as it may be planted 1 ft. apart each way. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Drumhead—Produces very large crinkled heads, which are very tender and crisp and of excellent flavour. A fine sort for exhibition purposes. 9d. per oz.

Savoy Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

CHINESE CABBAGE.—*Pe-tsai.*

CULTIVATION.—Similar to that of the Cabbage.

Improved—Large loose leaves, highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. 1s. per oz.

CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus.*

CULTIVATION.—This vegetable is little known in these States, though it is extensively grown and much esteemed on the continent of Europe, where it is used in soups and for stewing. The leaf-stalks are the parts used, and the mode of culture is almost exactly the same as for Celery. Sow in September and October.

Large Spanish—Grown for the mid-rib of the leaf, which is blanched like Celery. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

CAPER OF COMMERCE.

—Capparis spinosa.

CULTIVATION.—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and might become an article of commerce, as it succeeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vivacious, and if they can get deep enough, even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year.

Caper of Commerce—6d. per packet.

Cape Gooseberry.

Capsicum—Chinese Giant.

Londerigans, 8th February, 1909.

From "Eclipse" seed that was sown last year, I grew the best Cauliflowers that have ever been seen in Wangaratta.

(Signed) (Mrs.) H. P. BELL.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

—Physalis edulis.

This, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand 3 or 4 ft. apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle.

True Cape Gooseberry (See cut.)—**6d. per packet.**

CAPSICUM or PEPPER.

Capsicum annuum; Capsicum frutescens.

CULTIVATION.—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil, and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off, plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two and a half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side. **6d. per packet.**

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

Collection of Six Varieties of Capsicum, 2/-

***Cherry**—Small, round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth.

Chinese Giant—A mammoth variety of recent introduction, producing fruits averaging 4 inches in breadth at the top, and of equal length, of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild, as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. (See cut.)

***Dwarf Chili**—A very useful variety for pickling.

Golden Dawn—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a golden yellow colour.

Giant Neapolitan—The earliest large mild Pepper. The vigorous plants are completely laden with handsome fruit, which is thick-meated, sweet, and very mild.

Large Bell—Early variety, of mild flavour; rind thick and fleshy.

***Long Red**—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red; very productive.

***Long Yellow**—Similar to Long Red in shape and appearance, except in colour.

Sweet Spanish—Earliest of all the varieties; flesh sweet and mild.

The Giant—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour.

***Tabasco**—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

Those varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.

CARROT.—*Daucus hortensis.*

CULTIVATION.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of radish or turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. Four lbs. required to sow an acre.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Carrot—Guerande or Ox-Heart.

Early French Forcing Short Horn—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. 6d. per oz.

Early Short Horn—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Guerande, or Ox-Heart—This stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the Half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

James' Scarlet Intermediate—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Blood Red—A long variety, with a short top and light foliage, the stalks of which are faintly tinged with purple. The root is of a rich blood-red colour, the flesh is deep orange-red, of very fine quality, tender and sweet. 6d. per oz.

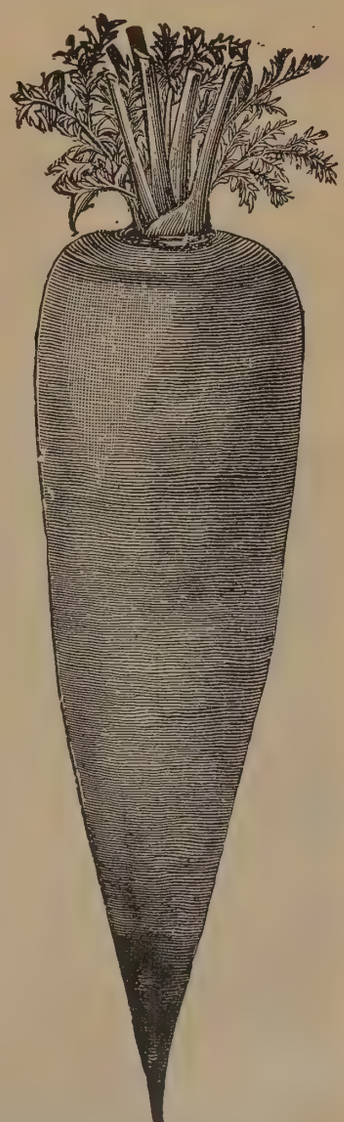
Sutton's Red Intermediate—A splendid type of Intermediate Carrot, which has quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour, with very small core. 6d. per oz.

Carrot—Early Short Horn.

The Gem—A splendid variety. The roots average 4 to 5 inches in length, and about 3 inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. 6d. per oz.

White Belgian
Yellow Belgian
Sinclair's Champion
Altringham
Long Yellow Stump-rooted

See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).



Carrot—James' Scarlet Intermediate.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

CAULIFLOWER.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora.*

6d. and 1s. per packet.

CULTIVATION.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 feet apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Burpee's Best Early—An extremely early variety, which is remarkable for the certainty with which it produces heads of extra fine quality. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth—One of the best Cauliflowers in cultivation, of dwarf, compact growth, with fine large white heads. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Early London—A well-known hardy variety. 2s. per oz.

Eclipse—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. Absolutely the best for general use. 2s. per oz.

Extra Early Eclipse—While possessing all the good qualities of the old "Eclipse," this variety is considerably earlier. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Extra Early Autumn Giant—This Cauliflower is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better, than the old Autumn Giant, and one of the most reliable Cauliflowers either for market use or for the private garden. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Extra Early Dwarf Snowball—It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, and produces large snow-white heads. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

Gilt Edge—Large, heavy sort, one of the best and surest varieties in cultivation. Sold in packets only. 1s. 6d. each.

Cauliflower—Burpee's Best Early.

Cauliflower—Perfection.

Perfection—Produces large solid heads of fine quality; very white, solid, and compact. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per packet.

Surprise—Produces large, pure white firm heads, remaining in good condition for a considerable time without deteriorating in quality. It is a rapid grower, and withstands dry weather well. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 2s. per oz.

Walcheren—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness. 1s. 6d. per oz.

CORN SALAD or LAMB'S LETTUCE.

Valerianella olitoria.

CULTIVATION.—The first sowing of this salad ought to be made at the commencement of the Autumnal rains. Seed may be sown in soil of a light nature, in drills 6 in. apart. The seedlings must be thinned to 4 in. apart, and the outside leaves picked for use as they expand. In Summer, sow in a moist, sheltered spot, and when large enough for use, the heads cut as wanted, close to the surface of the ground.

Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce.

Large Round-leaved Dutch—Very hardy; useful salad. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

Celery—White Plume.

CELERY.—*Apium graveolens.*

CULTIVATION.—Celery requires very rich, deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to germinate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well established, then hardened off, and planted out to 6 inches apart in a bed of rich soil, 6 inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of 5 or 6 inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be 16 or 18 inches in width, and the plants set at 6 to 12 inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery—Principally used for soups. 9d. per oz.

Cole's Crystal White—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 9d. per oz.

Golden Self-Blanching—A fine variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks are a beautiful waxy colour. 9d. per oz.

Golden Rose—A splendid large variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks, which are very broad and solid, are of a golden colour suffused with a warm rosy hue. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

Golden Queen—A robust-growing sort, of a golden-yellow colour; the stalks are broad, thick, and heavily ribbed. 6d. per packet.

Improved White Plume—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Leicester Red—This is a very large, quick-growing variety; solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Soup Celery—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz. (per post, 4d.); ¼-lb., 9d. (per post, 1s.); ½-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post, 1s. 8d.); 1-lb., 2s. 6d. (per post, 3s. 3d.).

Turner's Incomparable White—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 9d. per oz.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Celery Plants—6d. per bundle of 25.

Celery—White Solid Paschal.

Studley Park, Mirboo North.

I have had great results from your seeds, and am more than satisfied with them all. (Signed) Mrs. W. H. BRUNU.

RED CELERY for RHEUMATISM.

Cress—American, or Land.

Red Celery is now recognised as the best cure for Rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 4d. per oz. (per post, 5d.); 1s. per ¼-lb. (per post, 1s. 3d.); 3s. 6d. per lb. (per post, 4s. 3d.).

CRESS.—*Lapidium sativum.*

Curled Cress may be grown in Winter on a patch of ground at the foot of a fence or other warm spot, by drawing shallow drills as close as possible with the finger or small stick; the seed sown quite thick, and the surface beaten with the back of a spade, barely covering the seeds. A shady spot should be chosen for Summer; or, where there is not a garden, the seed may be sown in boxes, or between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inches apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

CRESS—Continued.

American, or Land—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Extra Fine Curled—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times. 4d. per oz.

Indian, or Nasturtium—6d. per oz.

Water Cress—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Corn or Table Maize. —*Zea mays.*

CULTIVATION.—Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. The cobs should be taken as soon as the silk dies. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

How to Cook Sweet Corn.—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly, remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about twenty minutes; when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a serviette and serve immediately.

6d. per packet (per post, 1s.); 1s. per lb. (per post, 1s. 9d.).
(Except where otherwise priced.)

NOTE.—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per lb. extra.

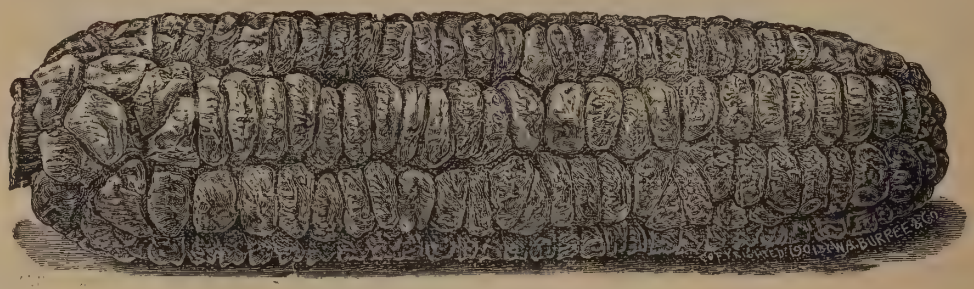
Sweet Corn—Peep o' Day.

Country Gentleman—A small variety, but very sweet.

Early Cosmopolitan—A variety of recent introduction, producing magnificent ears of fine quality and appearance, fully nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains. The cob is always pure white and well filled.

Early Fordhook—Early Fordhook is the largest-eared extra early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight-rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one or two days earlier than Cory, and in other cases one or two days later, so that it may be said to equal Cory in earliness, but surpasses that variety in size, quality, sweetness, and freedom from smut.

Golden Bantam—This new Sweet Corn is the earliest and best of all extreme earlies, and is the very sweetest and richest Corn ever introduced. It can be planted thickly; every stalk bears from two to three perfect ears. Most highly recommended to all lovers of Sweet Corn. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.



Sweet Corn—Golden Bantam.

Golden Pop Corn—For parching. 1s. per lb.

Mammoth Sugar—The largest late variety; cob white, large, and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured.

Peep o' Day—A wonderfully productive variety, very early and extremely sweet. The stalks bear from two to five ears each, and being of dwarf habit can be grown close together. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per lb.

Triumph—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties, flavour rich and sweet.

Cucumbers.

No. 1. Long Green. No. 3. White Wonder.
No. 2. Long Prickly. No. 4. Short Prickly.
No. 5. English Gherkin.

White Evergreen—This variety is most attractive in appearance, producing handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of a pure snowy whiteness, and very sweet. The plants are of very vigorous growth, and yield more ears than any other large-eared variety. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.

CUCUMBER. —*Cucumis sativus.*

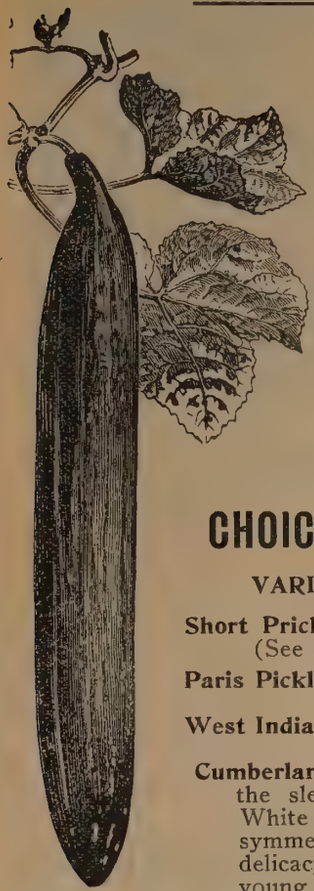
CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings; and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather.

6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

African Horned—The fruit, which is oblong and covered with protruding points or horns, is of a deep green colour, but when ripe turns to a dark orange scarlet. It is exceedingly tender, and consequently is easily digested. The natives of Africa do not eat it until it becomes soft, it is then nutritious and very refreshing.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn excepted).

CUCUMBER—Continued.



Cucumber—Duke of Edinburgh.

Burpee's Famous—The smooth dark green fruit, which measures twelve to eighteen inches long, is of excellent flavour.

Choice Mixed—Extra fine.

Cool and Crisp—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.

Early White Spine—A most popular variety; flesh crisp and of fine flavour.

Giant Pera—A very distinct Asiatic variety, growing to a very large size, with smooth, light green skin. They are crisp, and of extremely mild flavour.

Japanese Climbing—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour.

Long Green—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp, and firm. (See cut, figure 1.)

Long Prickly—A very hardy variety; good bearer; about a foot in length. (See cut, figure 2.)

Snake or Serpent—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake, with the head protruding, and sometimes are *six feet in length.*

White Wonder—A hardy white variety, of strong, vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended. (See cut, figure 3.)

CHOICE COLLECTION OF CUCUMBERS, 6 VARIETIES, 2s. POST FREE.

VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING—6d. per packet.

Short Prickly. (See cut, figure 4.)

Paris Pickling.

West India Gherkin.

Commercial Pickling. (A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended.)

English Gherkin. (See cut, figure 5.)

Cumberland Pickling—This variety originated from a cross of the slender thickly-spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness, and delicacy of flavour of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average 9 to 10 inches in length, 2½ inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing. (See cut.)

Pickling Cucumber—Cumberland.

FRAME, or FORCING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)—A very fine variety, growing from 30 to 35 inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

Excellent—The fruit of this variety is of good shape and first-class quality. For exhibition and general use it cannot be surpassed. 1s. per packet.

Jewel of Koppitz—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

Telegraph (Rollisson's)—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

Tender and True—Colour a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per pkt.

DANDELION.

The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is cultivated by the Continental people for Spring greens, or for blanching for salads. **6d. per pkt.**

Improved Early Large-Leaved—Double the size of the ordinary Dandelion.

EGG PLANT.—*Solanum esculentum.*

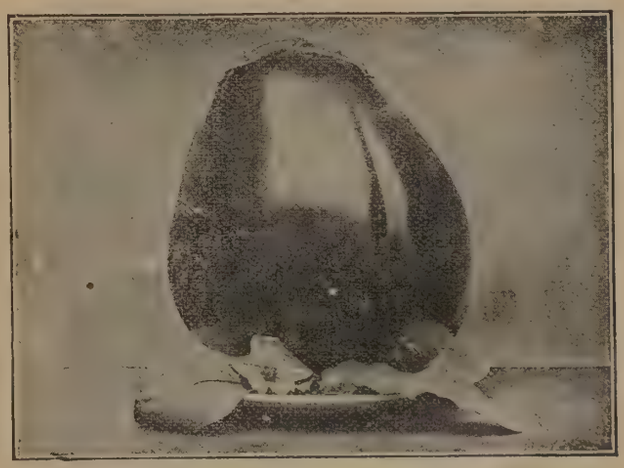
CULTIVATION.—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crops sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain; the plants may stand 18 inches to 2 feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required. They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. **6d. per packet.**

How to cook Egg Plant—Cut the fruit into slices half or quarter of an inch thick, and after paring soak them in salted water for an hour; then dip into batter and fry in hot fat until brown.

Black Beauty—An extra early variety, of recent introduction, with skin of a rich lustrous purplish black. The fruits are broad and thick. An excellent variety.

Long White—A well-known variety.

New York Improved Purple, Spineless—One of the largest and best varieties in cultivation; skin deep purple, early and productive.



Egg Plant—Spineless Giant.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

EGG PLANT—Continued.

Pearl-White—A fine variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all other white varieties.

Spineless Giant—A very large variety of a blackish-purple colour. The flesh is exceedingly tender and of fine flavour. (See cut.)

ENDIVE.—*Chicorium endivia.*

CULTIVATION.—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well, the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Broad-Leaved Green Paris—A splendid variety, with large broad leaves. 1s. per oz.

Moss Curled, Silverheart—A splendid new variety, with light yellow or nearly white laciniated leaves, which are produced in great abundance. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Triple Curled Moss—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. 1s. per oz.

Endive—Moss Curled, Silverheart.

Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal Herbs, and their Uses.

CULTIVATION.—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, etc., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border, in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed; when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first Summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early in Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during severe Summer weather.

6d. per packet.

Balm (Melissa officinalis)—For making Balm Tea; valuable in cases of fever, etc.

Basil, Bush (Ocymum minimum)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, etc.

Basil, Sweet (Ocymum basilicum)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, etc.

Borage (Borago officinalis)—Used for salads; excellent for bees.

Chamomile (Anthemis)—Used medicinally for a number of purposes.

Chervil, Plain or Common (Chaerophyllum aromaticum)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

Chervil, Turnip-rooted (Chaerophyllum bulbosum)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

Carraway (Carum carui)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.

Dill (Anethum graveolens)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, etc.

Fennel (Anethum foeniculum)—Used in fish sauces and for garnishing.

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.

Lavender (Lavendula vera)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum marjorama)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.

Rue (Ruta graveolens)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.

Sage (Salvia officinalis)—Used in stuffings and sauces.

Savory, Summer (Satureja hortensis)—Greatly used for seasoning.

Savory, Winter (Satureja montana)—Greatly used for seasoning.

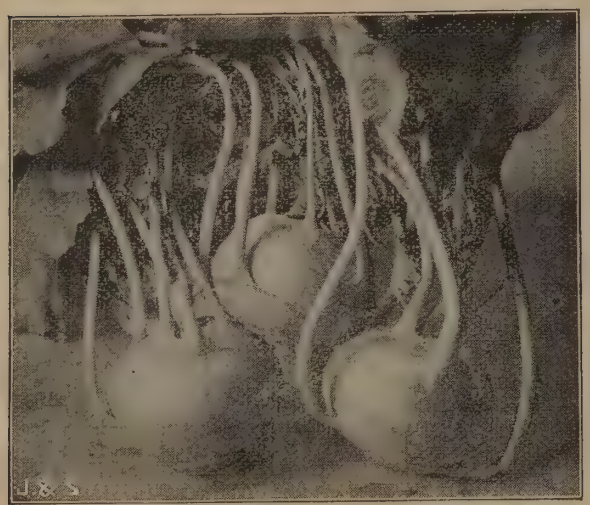
Sorrel, Large-Leaved (Rumex scutatus)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)—An aromatic herb.

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.

Tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus)—Used for flavouring. 1s. pkt.

Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium)—Used for medicinal purposes; also in the preparation of absinthe.



Kohl Rabi—Smooth White Short-Leaved.

Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa.

CULTIVATION.—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for Cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Large Green—A green variety; very delicious vegetable, if cooked when young. 9d. per oz.

Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour. 9d. per oz.

Smooth White Short-Leaved—A splendid variety either for market or table use. The bulbs mature early, and are very smooth, well shaped, and of the very finest quality. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Leek—Giant Italian.

Leek.—*Allium porrum.*

CULTIVATION.—The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till October. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped, and a few crumbs of soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water. In the process of hoeing, the holes become filled up with soil, and, as they grow, soil from each side may be drawn to them to cause the stems to strengthen. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for Celery. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Giant Italian—This new variety is fully twice the size of the ordinary London Flag and more handsome in appearance. It is very mild and agreeable in flavour, extremely hardy, and a fine keeper. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

London Flag—A well-known variety. 9d. per oz.

Long Winter Mezieres—A splendid Leek of French origin. It has broad, vigorous, erect leaves, a long good-sized stem of snow-white colour and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz.

Monstrous Carentan—A superior variety, with distinct and dark coloured leaves; stout in habit, and hardy. 9d. per oz.

The Lyon—This splendid strain produces Leeks weighing over 4 lbs. each; perfectly hardy. 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE.—*Lactuca.*

CULTIVATION.—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. A warm and dry situation should be chosen for the Winter crop, and one that is low and damp for those of Summer. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.

Cabbage Varieties.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

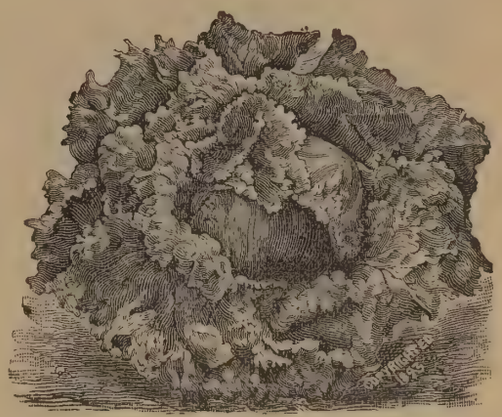
All the Year Round—A very good hardy variety. 1s. per oz.

Asparagus Lettuce—Produces very narrow leaves, twelve to eighteen inches in length, the mid-rib of which is very tender and succulent. It is cooked and used like Asparagus, for which it makes a fine substitute. 6d. per packet.

Brittle-Ice—The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. The heads resemble quite closely a Summer flat-head Cabbage. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Brown Summer—A splendid variety either for market purposes or private use. The leaves are of a dark brown colour and very crisp, the heads are round and very firm. We can highly recommend it for a Summer crop, as it stands the heat remarkably well. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Continuity—The heads are of a good size, firm reddish-brown on the outside, but a fine creamy white within. It is tender, crisp, and well-flavoured, and is in all respects a good Lettuce. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 1s. per oz.



Lettuce—Iceberg.

Lettuce—Brittle-Ice.

Drumhead, or Malta—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. 9d. per oz.

Hanson—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.

Iceberg—A splendid variety, producing hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Italian Ice—Large, solid, crisp heads, free from bitterness; colour, yellowish green; almost transparent ribs. An excellent variety. 1s. per oz.

May King—This variety produces splendid globular heads, which are ready ten to fourteen days before most other sorts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Neapolitan—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. 9d. per oz.

New York—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

Thorburn Maximum—A wonderful heat-resisting variety, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness. 1s. per oz.

Wheeler's Tom Thumb—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp; stands well. 1s. per oz.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

LETTUCE—Continued.

Cos Varieties.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Eclipse—This is the dwarfest and most self-folding Cos Lettuce. It produces firm, crisp heads quicker than any other sorts. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

LETTUCE PLANTS—
1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Monstrous Brown—The hearts grow to an immense size, and are of fine flavour. Excellent either for Summer or Winter use. 1s. per oz.

Paris White—An old standard variety. 9d. per oz.

Trianon, or Celery Lettuce—The long, narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like Celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Cos Lettuce—Eclipse.

ROCK, or MUSK MELON.

Cucumis melo.

Rock Melon—Bomb-shaped.

CULTIVATION.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in spaces from 5 to 6 ft. apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.

Rock Melon—Long Island Beauty.

Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons — **OUR OWN SELECTION.** — **2s.** Post Free.

Best Mixed Varieties. 6d. per packet.

Bomb-shaped—A variety which originated in the vicinity of Paris a few years ago, and has been selected and improved upon for several seasons. The skin is dark green, slightly ribbed, sometimes faintly warted and very thin; the flesh is firm, thick, truly red, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Remarkably productive. 6d. per packet. (See cut.)

***Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unsurpassed. 1s. per packet.

Emerald Gem—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the best Melons for private growers. 6d. per pkt.

Extra Early Hackensack—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each, of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and having light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.

Hybrid Bay View—A very prolific variety, of great size, oblong, green flesh; splendid quality. 6d. per packet.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.

Long Island Beauty—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. One of the most handsome Rock Melons in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Matchless—The flesh is light green with a rich golden tint where it borders on the seed cavity. When fully ripened the flesh, while melting and of the richest sugary flavour, is still firm. 6d. per packet.

Nutmeg—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.

Red Pocket—The size of the fruit scarcely exceeds that of a large-sized apple. It is globular in shape, of a light green colour, with faintly-marked ribs. The skin is very thin, the flesh a beautiful red colour, very sugary, exquisitely flavoured. It is a prolific bearer. 6d. per packet.

Rocky Ford—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. 6d. per packet.

***Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per packet.

The Paul Rose—The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. 6d. per packet.

Two Splendid New Rock Melons.

"DREAMWOLD" and "BURRELL'S GEM."

For full descriptions, see Novelty Pages.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Water Melons.
No. 1—Dixie. No. 3—Black Spanish. No. 4—Kolb Gem.

WATER MELONS.—*Cucumis citrullus.*

CULTIVATION.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out. The seed should be sown in spaces about 8 ft. apart, placing 10 or 12 seeds in each, and when the plants have three leaves thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Do not sow in the open ground before October.

6d. per packet.

All Varieties, Mixed.

Black Spanish—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early. (See cut, figure 3.)

Blue Gem—The Melons are uniformly large and of thick oval form. The flesh, which is of a deep rich pink colour, is crisp and melting, and of remarkably sweet, sugary flavour.

Boss—Oblong dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

Cole's Early—This variety is one of the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in this respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of a delicious flavour.

Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

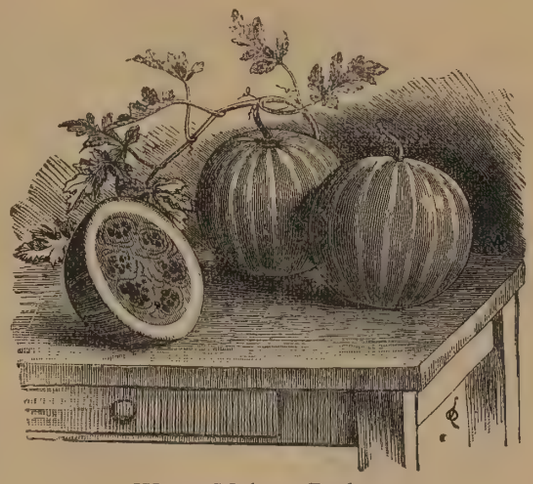
Dixie—Very large, flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A very free setter of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

Fordhook Early—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright red and very sweet. Highly recommended.

Halbert Honey—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five Melons growing in a heap together. It is quite early.

Ice Cream—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.

Kolb Gem—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)



Water Melon—Rodosto.

Kleckley Sweets—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is very solid.

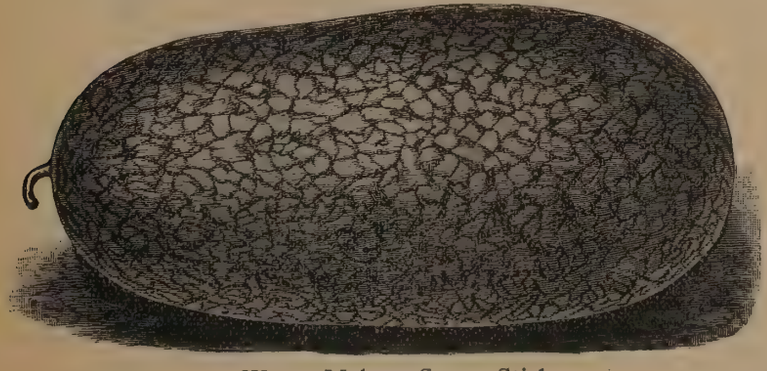
Mammoth Santiago—A mammoth variety; producing enormous fruits, weighing up to 85 lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality.

Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.

Rodosto—This is a small-fruited but exceedingly early variety, and one that should suit this State admirably. The fruit is globular, measuring from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, the skin is dark green, with faintly marked ribs, and the flesh is thick, red, melting; extremely sweet, and of a very agreeable flavour. (See cut.)

Sugar Stick—The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30 lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick, owing to the black seeds being placed close to the rind. (See cut.)

The McIvor Sugar Melon—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is a soft pale pink, crisp, and free from any stringiness.



Water Melon—Sugar Stick.

Preserving Melons.

6d. per packet.

Apple—Pie or Common—For jam and preserves; green seed.

Citron—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves; red seed. (See cut.)

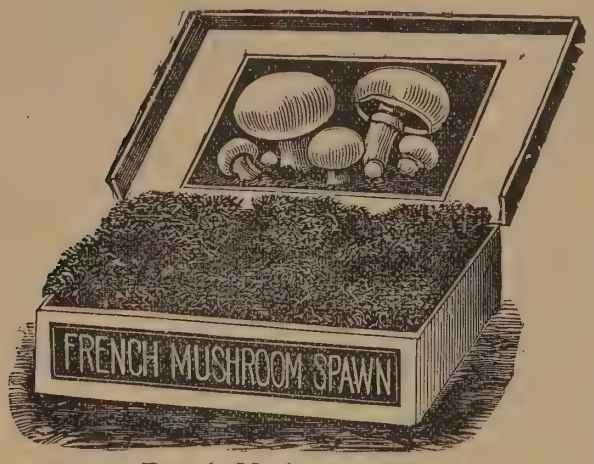
Lemon Jam—A splendid variety for jams, etc.

Citron Preserving Melon.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

MANGO MELON, or Egyptian Prolific Vegetable Peach.

CULTIVATION.—The Mango Melon grows like a Rock Melon, and should be treated in a similar manner. The vines branch out in every direction, and if watered in dry weather they will last till frost. Some claim that it is superior to the Vegetable Marrow if used before it is too ripe. When ripe and yellow it makes beautiful, white transparent preserves, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an Orange when ripe. The late fruits make excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. **6d. per packet.**



French Mushroom Spawn.

MUSHROOM.—*Agaricus campestris.*

CULTIVATION.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes, or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the Autumn and Winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse-dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone, before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a rammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at 60 or 70 degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be pulled completely out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

Imported fresh every Season direct from the Makers.

French Mushroom Spawn—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. (See cut.) 3s. 6d. each (per post, 5s).

English Mushroom Spawn—In bricks of 1 lb. weight, 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba.*

CULTIVATION.—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Best White—Used generally for salads. 4d. per oz.

Chinese—The leaves grow to twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. The flavour is pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

Chinese Laciniated—This variety is quite distinct from the curled-leaved Mustard, the leaves being deeply cut or laciniated, and bordered with red. It is an excellent, well-flavoured vegetable, and should be boiled like Spinach. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Mustard—Chinese Laciniated.

Onions.

2. Brown Spanish.
3. Silverskin.
4. Extra Early Golden Globe.
5. White Flat Mammoth Tripoli.
6. White Spanish.
7. Deep Blood-red.

Fordhook Fancy—The beautiful dark-green leaves curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. The edges are as finely curled and laciniated as the best double curled Parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

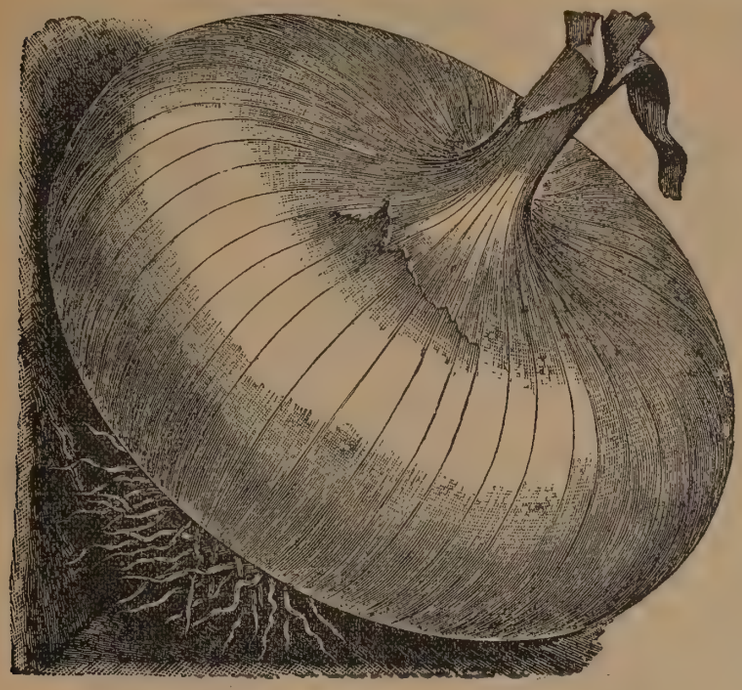
White Mustard—For pickling; ¼-lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); ½ lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1 lb., 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

ONION.—*Allium cepa.*

CULTIVATION.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).



Onion—King of the Mammoths.

ONION—Continued.

Ailsa Craig—This is one of the largest and handsomest Onions in cultivation. Skin a pale brown. Good keeper and of excellent flavour. Invaluable for exhibition purposes. In England, where it originated, it is spoken of most highly. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Brown Spanish—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, either for market or private use. (See cut, figure 2.) 9d. oz.

Chives—Very hardy Perennial plants of the Onion type, which are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are used for giving a mild Onion flavour to various dishes. Seed, 1s. per packet. For price of Roots, see page 31.

Danver's Yellow Globe—An excellent variety; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavour; skin a pale yellow. 9d. per oz.

Deep-Blood-Red—A very good hardy red variety. (See cut, figure 7.) 1s. per oz.

Extra Early Golden Globe—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape, and one of the earliest varieties cultivated; excellent keeper. (See cut, figure 4.) 9d. per oz.

King of the Mammoths—A very large white Onion, of a mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Potato Onion (Seed)—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 31.

Prize-taker—This Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw-colour; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from 4 to 5½ lbs. each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents a most handsome appearance; the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavour. 1s. per oz.

Queen—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size, but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. 9d. per oz.

Sainte-Marie—A very early variety, producing marketable bulbs as quickly as the White Queen, but they are considerably larger than the latter. It is a very handsome rose-coloured Onion, flat in shape, with a very fine neck and light foliage. 1s. per oz.

Silverskin—An early white variety for pickling. (See cut, figure 3.) 1s. per oz.

Spanish Silver Globe—In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

The Giant—A splendid new Onion of fine quality, producing bulbs larger than Ailsa Craig, hitherto regarded as the largest variety in cultivation. 6d. per packet.

White Flat Mammoth Tripoli—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. (See cut, figure 5.) 1s. per oz.

Onion—Spanish Silver Globe.

White Spanish—Attains a large size; very even and of good flavour. (See cut, figure 6.) 9d. per oz.

For Bulbs of Tree Onions, Potato Onions, Garlic, and Shallots, see page 31.

OKRA or GOMBO—*Hibiscus esculentus.*

CULTIVATION.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. **6d. per pkt.**

Dwarf Green Density—Very tender, long pods; one of the best.

White Velvet—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use.

Parsley—Triple Curled.

Beauty of the Parterre—A very handsome variety; useful for garnishing, edgings, etc.; perfectly distinct from all others. 6d. per oz.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

PARSLEY—Continued.

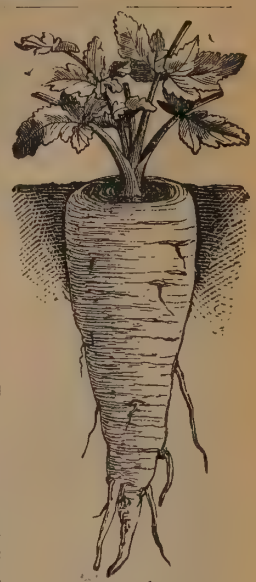
Dwarf Perfection—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf, compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. 1s. per oz.

Fern-leaved—Most exquisite in form and colour; invaluable for garnishing purposes, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. 6d. per oz.

Hamburg, Turnip-Rooted—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, etc. 6d. per oz.

Moss Curled—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 6d per oz.

Triple Curled—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 6d. per oz.



Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

PARSNIP

Pastinaca sativa.

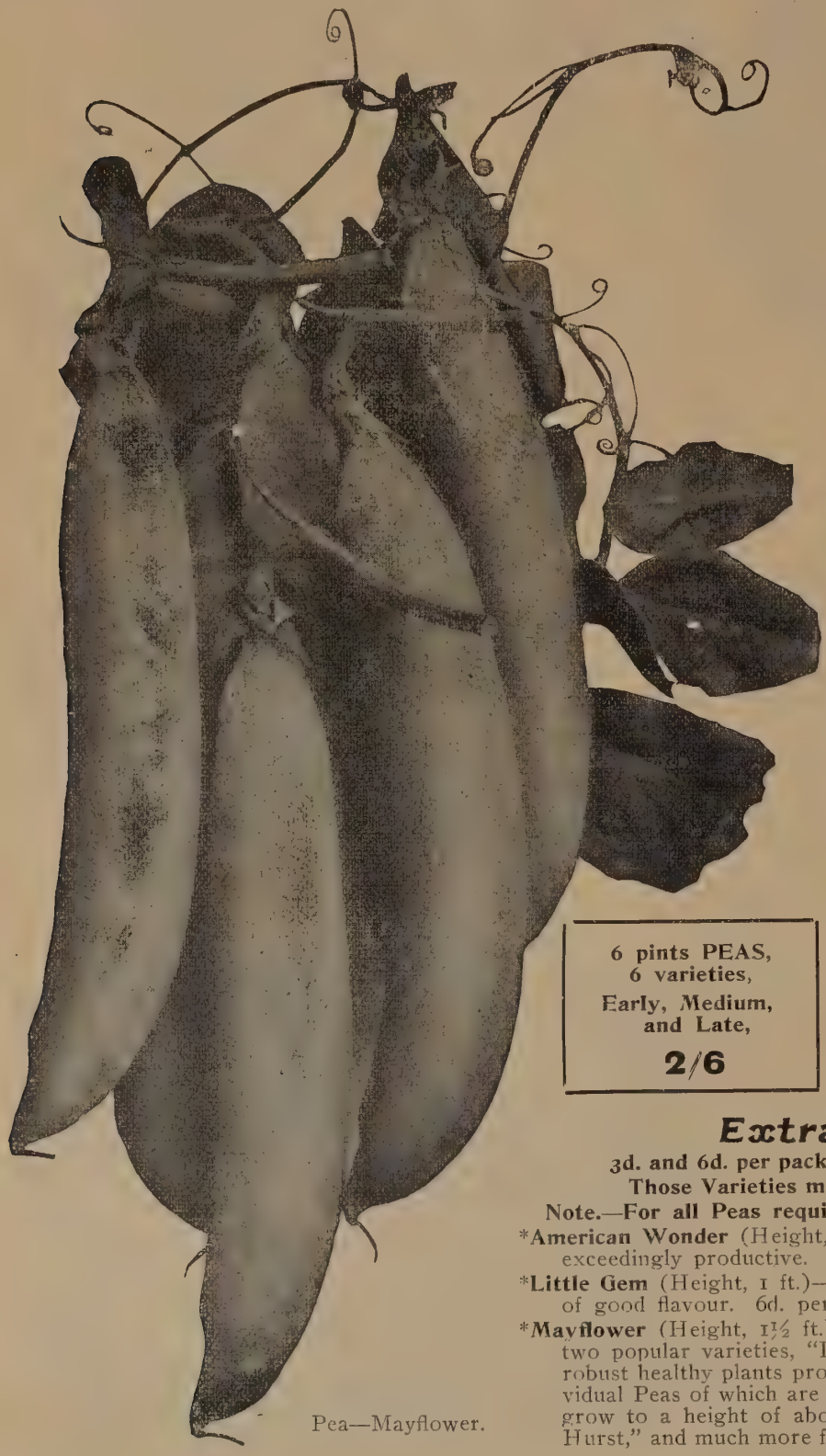
CULTIVATION.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Short Round French—The earliest of all, of excellent flavour. 6d. per oz.

Hollow Crown—A well known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Tender and True—A splendid variety, producing perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.



Pea—Mayflower.

6 pints PEAS, 6 varieties, Early, Medium, and Late, 2/6

PEAS.—*Pisum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till January. The Autumn sowing should consist of the earliest varieties. Early kinds may be sown again in June; second earliest and main crops in July and August; main crops again in September, October, November, and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

Extra Early Varieties.

3d. and 6d. per packet. (For Postage on Peas, etc., see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrow-fats.

Note.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

***American Wonder** (Height, 1 ft.)—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrow-fat Pea; exceedingly productive. 6d. per pint.

***Little Gem** (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrow-fat; very prolific and of good flavour. 6d. per pint.

***Mayflower** (Height, 1½ ft.)—This splendid first early Pea is a cross between the two popular varieties, "Daisy," and "William Hurst." It is a grand thing, the robust healthy plants producing abundantly their long, well-filled pods, the individual Peas of which are very large and of extremely sweet flavour. The plants grow to a height of about 18 inches. The pods are twice the size of "William Hurst," and much more freely produced. (See cut.) 1s. per pint.

Lethbridge, 22nd June, 1909.

I got the seeds all right, and am very pleased with them. The Daisy Peas I got from you last year turned out exceptionally good, they were without doubt the best in the district.

(Signed) R. J. HARRIS.

All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

Pea—Buttercup.

PEAS—Continued.

*Chelsea Gem (Height, 1 ft.)—An extra early dwarf Marrow-fat variety of great merit. It is as early as American Wonder and gives a much larger crop, bearing an abundance of handsome pods, which are remarkably well filled with good-sized Peas of first-class quality. (See cut.) 6d. per pint.

*Gradus (Height, 2½ ft.)—One of the finest early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring from four to four and a half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavour. 8d. per pint.

*The Sherwood (Height, 1 ft.)—An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. 8d. per pint.

*William Hurst (Height, 1 ft.)—A first-class early Marrow-fat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. 6d. per pint.

Second Early Variety.

*Daisy (Height, 1 to 1¼ ft.)—Produces large handsome pods five inches in length. Awarded two First-class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society, England. 6d. per pint.

Main, or Late Crop Varieties.

Buttercup—A very fine and robust main crop Pea, bearing long, handsome, well-filled pods of a rich green colour, produced in pairs, and averaging nine Peas in each. On a single plant as many as twenty-two pods, ready to gather at one time, have been counted. The plants are of particularly robust habit, growing to a height of about 2 ft. (See cut.) 1s. per pint.

*Duke of Albany (Height 4 ft.)—A very handsome, prolific variety, producing pods of immense size, well filled with large Peas of fine flavour. 6d. per pint.

*Juno (Height, 2 ft.)—It bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs), literally crammed full of delicious dark green Peas of great size. 8d. pint.

Pea—Chelsea Gem.

*Stratagem (Height, 2 ft.)—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods; good cropper. 6d. per pint.

*Telephone (Height, 3½ ft.)—A good Pea, with large, well-filled pods. A great cropper. 6d. per pint.

*Yorkshire Hero (Height, 2½ ft.)—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured, very productive. A favourite market variety. 6d. per pint.

Zeehan, Tasmania,
1st February, 1909.
The "Sherwood" is the best Pea I ever grew—excellent in every way.
(Signed) L. A. PEERS.

☞ For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

SUGAR or EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Sugar or edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole. In Germany they are highly esteemed.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar (Height, 1 ft.)—A splendid variety. It is very hardy and prolific. 1s. per pint.

Dwarf Early Sugar (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 1s. per pint.

Mammoth Luscious—A splendid grey-seeded variety of the popular Sugar or Skinless Peas. The plants produce giant fleshy pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, which are exceedingly tender, and of delicious flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Moerheim's Giant Sugar—A tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods 7 to 8 inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Tall Grey-seeded—A tall-growing variety, of excellent flavour. 1s. per pint.

Pea—Athlete.

The Fens,
Zwartberg, P.O.,
South Africa.

The last seeds I got from you were splendid.

(Signed)
F. A. G. LIESCHING.

ASPARAGUS PEA.

The pods, which are borne erect in pairs, are cooked when young, like Asparagus or French Beans. The plant is of spreading habit, growing 10 inches high, and covering a space two feet in diameter; each plant bearing from one hundred to two hundred pods. Sow in the Autumn. 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

Sugar Pea—
Moerheim's Giant.

ATHLETE PEA.

This novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that it is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight Peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then the branch shoots start to grow from the root. By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stems start flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete," can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. It must be sown not later than July to be successful. (See cut.) 1s. per lb.

Ligar Street, Ballarat, 27th May, 1909.

All the last seeds and plants gave every satisfaction. I had Onions 2½ lbs. each. I have lent my Seed and Bulb Manual to a lot of my friends; they saw the results of what I grew, so I think you should get orders from Ballarat.

(Signed) G. BEACHAM.

North Street, Maryborough, Queensland.

I am quite satisfied with all the seeds I have had from you this year or two, and all those I supply with the seeds and plants give your seed great praise—both Vegetable and Flower.

You are at liberty to use this if you like.

(Signed) G. ELLIOTT.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

POTATOES.—*Solanum tuberosum.*

CULTIVATION.—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust, should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers of 4 to 6 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre.

PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—A special price list of new and old varieties will be published at the end of June or early in July. Bags charged extra on all lots of ½ cwt. and under.

Beauty of Hebron—Very rapid and vigorous grower, exceedingly productive. Excellent cooker.

Brownell's Beauty—A splendid potato; good cropper, and excellent for the table.

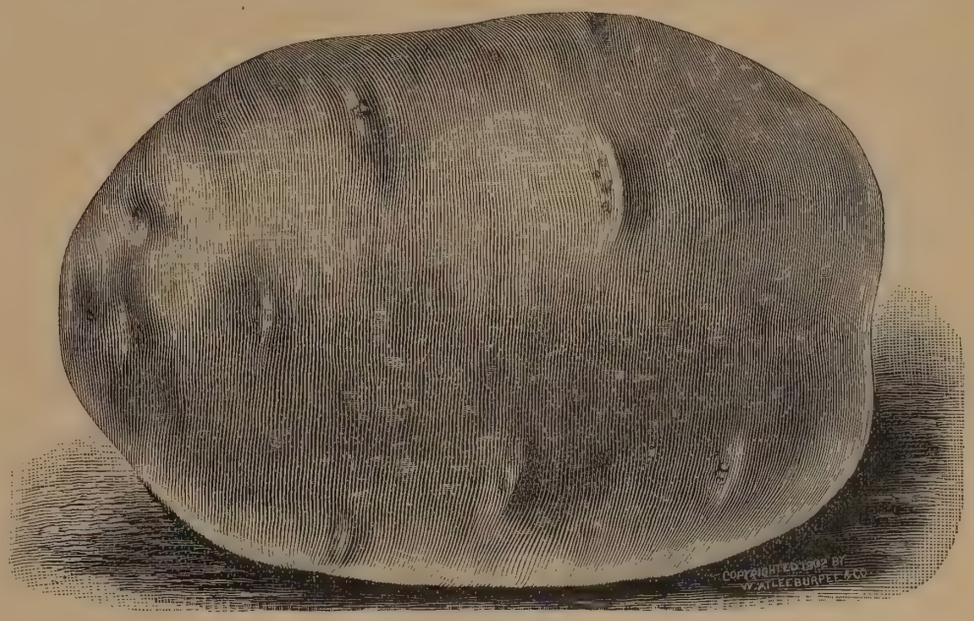
Carman No. 1—One of the most popular sorts in cultivation, it being a first-class all-round variety. It is of vigorous growth and a very heavy cropper, and we confidently recommend it as one of the best varieties ever introduced into this State.

Carman No. 3—A splendid Main Crop variety, of good keeping qualities. The tubers are large, and both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. It is of the shapeliest form, and a great yielder.

Coronation—A red-skinned Main Crop variety. Splendid cooker, and very productive.

Early Rose — An excellent early variety; largely grown for market.

Extra Early Vermont—In general appearance similar to "Early Rose," but earlier and more productive. Hard to beat for an early crop.



Potato—Vermont Gold Coin.

Factor—A robust-growing, round, white variety, of good keeping quality, and very heavy cropper.

Lapstone Kidney—The well-known old variety; largely grown.

Sensation—Very free-growing sort. It is very floury and of first-class quality. Suitable for light soils. Highly recommended.

Sir John Llewellyn—An early white kidney variety, producing tubers of medium size. A good cooker, and a heavy bearer.

Snowflake—A good hardy rough-skinned variety; heavy cropper, and for mealiness unsurpassed.

Up-to-Date—Roundish oval Potato; a very heavy cropper; keeps well and carries well when packed for market. This is a variety which has been largely grown, and is now recognised as one of the best Main Crop varieties in England. On cold land or in country districts where the more tender varieties will not thrive, this variety produces a splendid crop. The tuber is an attractive one, and sells readily.

Vermont Gold Coin—A Main Crop variety. The tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad, and thick through. The eyes are small, and there is little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth, and glossy, of a light golden tint. The flesh is fine grained, of a pure pearly whiteness, and cooks very dry. (See cut.)

Warrior—A fine Main Crop variety, producing a large crop of oval-shaped tubers of first-class quality.

18th March, 1909.

I was very successful at the Glen Innes Show this year, having won 18 first and 8 second prizes.

EDWARD LE DILLY,
Gardener to W. T. Cadell, Esq.,
Deepwater Station,
Deepwater, N.S.W.

PUMPKIN.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow from September to December in well-manured soil. The seeds should be sown in spaces 8 ft. to 12 ft. apart. Place 10 or 12 seeds in each space, but do not allow more than two of the strongest plants to run.

6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Calhoun—A large variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

Crown—A well-known favourite variety.

Gramma—A splendid variety for feeding stock; highly recommended. 8s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper. 5s. per lb.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

Pumpkin—Japanese Crookneck.

PUMPKIN—Continued.

Japanese Crookneck—A very distinct Japanese variety. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, finely grained and of a splendid flavour. (See cut.)

Mammoth (Selected)—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

Turk's Cap—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper.

Radish—Icicle.

RADISH.—*Raphanus sativus.*

CULTIVATION.—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seeds may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with Carrots or other root crops, or with Lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Radish—Carmine Icicle.

EARLY

Turnip-shaped Varieties.

Early White Turnip—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 4d. per oz.

Early Red Turnip—Similar to the above, except in colour. 4d. per oz.

Giant Crimson Forcing—This variety produces roots 6 to 7 inches in circumference, of the mildest flavour, firm and crisp, without getting pithy. The best of the Turnip-shaped varieties. 6d. per oz.

The Gem—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Triumph—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. 6d. per oz.

Turnip-shaped varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Radish—The Gem.

Long Varieties.

Black Spanish—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

Carmine Icicle—This variety possesses all the merits of the favourite long white Icicle Radish. It is short-leaved, and is of a beautiful carmine colour. It is finger-long, cylindrical, the flesh crisp and juicy. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

Chartier—Colour, rose, tipped white; very good sort; attains an unusual size without becoming stringy. 6d. per oz.

Icicle—A splendid early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Scarlet—A popular long scarlet variety. 4d. per oz.

Long Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Long White Naples—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

Mammoth White Chinese—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender and crisp. 6d. per oz.

The Cardinal—A remarkably bright scarlet colour, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and very tender. 6d. per oz.

Oval-shaped Varieties.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing variety, form oval, colour scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance, it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. 6d. per oz.

Rocket Radishes, Mixed (Oval-shaped)—These varieties grow so quickly that they never get that strong, rank flavour which is associated with the later varieties. 6d. per oz.

Winter China Rose—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

Horseradish—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see p. 31.)

RHUBARB.—*Rheum hybridum.*

Rhubarb delights in a rich, loose, deep and well-drained soil; it does not succeed in stiff soil, preferring that which is sandy. The seed may be sown in the beginning of September, where the plants are to remain, or in drills for transplanting. The drills may be made in light, rich soil, two feet apart and an inch deep; the seeds should be sown very thinly. In the permanent plantation, the plants must stand 3½ ft. or 4 ft. apart, according to the size of the variety, and the crowns covered not more than 2 in. A good plan is to sow a row on the permanent plot, in patches 14 or 16 in. apart, and transplant two-thirds of the plants the following Winter, leaving the remaining third where sown. The beginning of August is the best time to transplant, just before the plants commence to grow; but if the ground is not wanted, transplanting may be effected in April or May.

Rhubarb Seed, **6d. per packet.** Rhubarb Roots, obtainable from May to August. (For varieties, see page 31.)

Crimson Winter Everbearing—Produces stalks nearly all the year round, which are of a bright crimson colour and 1 inch in thickness. It is of fine flavour and free from fibrous strings. 1s. per packet.

Early Albert—A fine early variety, of good flavour, and wonderfully prolific. This is one of the best varieties for general use. 1s. per oz.

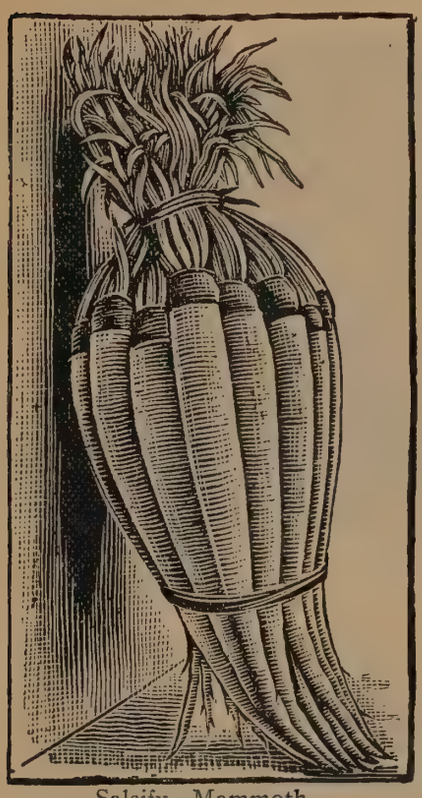
Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety, of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired. A valuable variety for general use. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Victoria—Excellent flavour; very large and prolific. 1s. per oz.

Stone's Ever-bearing Ruby—Roots only, see page 31.

Topp's Winter—A splendid variety, being in greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long, colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.



Salsify—Mammoth.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.—*Tragopogon porrifolius.*

Salsify succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about 15 in. apart, and thin the plants to 6 in. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they somewhat resemble. **6d. per packet.**

Long White—The well-known standard variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Mammoth—This improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

SCORZONERA, or Black Oyster Plant.

Scorzonera hispanica.

Culture the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

SEA KALE.—*Crambe maritima.*

Sea Kale will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills 2 ft. apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. For blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

Sea Kale Seed—6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

For Sea Kale Plants—See page 31.

"Tysnagat," Aberdeen Street, Geelong.

I am very pleased with the Crimson Winter Rhubarb seed I got from you last September.

(Signed) S. GIRVIN MARSHALL.

SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea.*

The soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen, and successional sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowings may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills which, in Winter, should be 18 in. or more apart, and the plants thinned to 12 in.; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off close to the ground.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Spinach—Prickly.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

SPINACH—Continued.

Goliath—A round-seeded variety, with immense, dark-green, fleshy leaves. A great acquisition. 6d. per oz.
New Zealand (Tetragonia Expansa)—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.
Prickly—For Winter and Autumn use. (See cut.) 4d. per oz; ¼ lb., 1s.
Round—For Spring and Summer use. 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

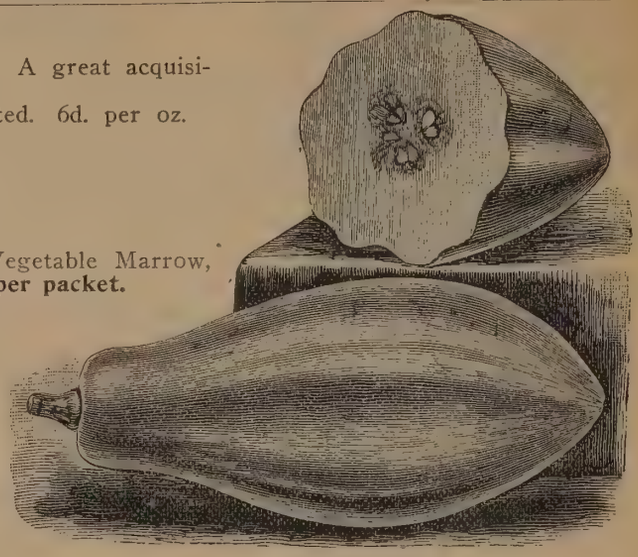
SQUASH.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION.—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run or require so much room. **6d. per packet.**

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Bush or Tree Varieties.

Bush Fordhook—Like the original Fordhook Squash, this type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety, either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried, or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter.
Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.
Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.
White Congo—This variety produces small, creamy-white ribbed fruit, the flesh of which is firm, very floury, and sweet.

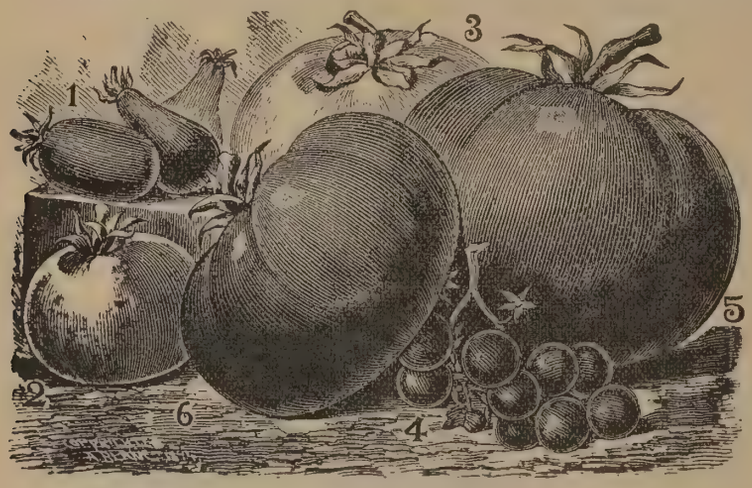


Squash—Fordhook.

Running Varieties.

Boston Marrow—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour.
Fordhook—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive; superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition.
Golden Bronze—A splendid Winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. An excellent keeper. (See cut.)
Hubbard—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.
Mammoth Chili—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200 lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive.
Mammoth Whale—A mammoth variety, producing fruit 3 ft. long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper.
Marblehead—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.

Squash—Golden Bronze.



No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.
„ 2. Greengage.
„ 3. Golden Queen.
No. 4. Red Currant.
„ 5. The Prize.
„ 6. Mikado.

TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum.*

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops, the seed may be sown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against a north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be supported off the ground by stakes or trellises. The plants, as they grow, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those that are to remain stopped at the flower. To ensure a full crop during dry weather an abundance of water is required. **6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

COLLECTIONS OF TOMATOES.

Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties - - - - 2s.
Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - 2s.
Collection C—6 Dessert Varieties - - - - - 2s.
Collection D—12 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - 3s. 6d.

Panton Hill, 20th June, 1909.

Re the Tomato seed I got from you last year (Marvel of the Market and Mikado), I put some of the fruit in the Diamond Creek Show, with the result that I got 1st prize for the Marvel and 2nd prize for Mikado. I only had two entries.

(Signed) G. PURCELL.

8th July, 1909.

Kindly forward me 2 packets of "Holyrood Hot Weather Lettuce" and 2 packets "Giant Butter Radish." I would like to point out that this is the finest Lettuce and Radish to my knowledge that I have ever seen grown or tasted, and I am very pleased with same, and if they do well in Rockhampton they ought to do well in other climates.—H. MEDCRAF, Dennison St., Rockhampton, Queensland.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

TOMATO—Continued.

Atlantic Prize—Extra early, smooth bright red, and of good size.

Burpee's Earliest Pink—This grand new variety produces in great abundance fine fruits of medium size, which are of deep form, smoothly rounded, and bright pink in colour. The fruits, which are produced in large clusters, measure from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and are of very fine flavour. (See cut.)

Chalk's Early Jewel—The large handsome fruits are very solid and of the brightest scarlet colour. The flesh is thick and of fine flavour, skin smooth. (See cut.)

Continuity—A very thick-meated and extremely solid variety. The flesh is of a bright red colour and of very fine flavour.

Earliana—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. The fruit is large, and of a beautiful red colour.

Early Large Red (Selected)—A well-known variety.

Golden Queen—Rich golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

Tomato—Burpee's Earliest Pink.

Tomato—Marvel of the Market.

Holmes' Supreme—Of medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm, good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy cropper, and sets freely under almost all conditions.

Improved Trophy—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

King Edward VII.—The flesh is firm and of excellent flavour, and, unlike the majority of the large fruiting varieties, it is very productive, producing its large, smooth, firm fruits all through the Summer till late in Autumn.

Majestic—A splendid variety, producing very large fruits of a bright scarlet colour, quite smooth, very solid, and almost seedless. Highly recommended.

Marvel of the Market—It is very solid, quite smooth, and not liable to crack or split, a point of capital importance when the fruit is grown for market or for export. (See cut.)

Mikado—Very distinct in foliage, with large red fruit. (See cut, figure 6.)

Perennial Tree Tomato (Cyphomandra betacea)—This fast-growing Perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten to twelve feet. The fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a small hen's egg, is very delicious.

Ponderosa—A very large handsome, round, smooth variety, of a rich dark crimson colour.

President Garfield—A very large red variety, producing fruit of enormous size.

The Prize—This variety produces large fruit of a rich cardinal-red colour, entirely free from core. (See cut, figure 5.)

TOMATOES, for Dessert, Preserves and Pickles.

6d. per packet.

Everbearing—An enormously prolific variety, bearing large clusters of plum-shaped, scarlet fruits (often 50 on a bunch), of fine flavour. Excellent for dessert.

Greengage—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, figure 2.)

Lemon Blush—The most perfect yellow Tomato grown; skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality. Excellent dessert variety.

Red Cherry.

Red Currant—(See cut, figure 4.)

Red Pear-shaped—(See cut, figure 1.)

The Peach—Resembles a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

Yellow Cherry. **Yellow Plum.**

Tomato Plants, 1s. per doz., or 5s. per 100.

Reed Street, Creswick, 25/4/09.

I got a packet of "Holmes' Supreme" Tomato seed from you last year and they gave a marvellous crop, and first-class quality.

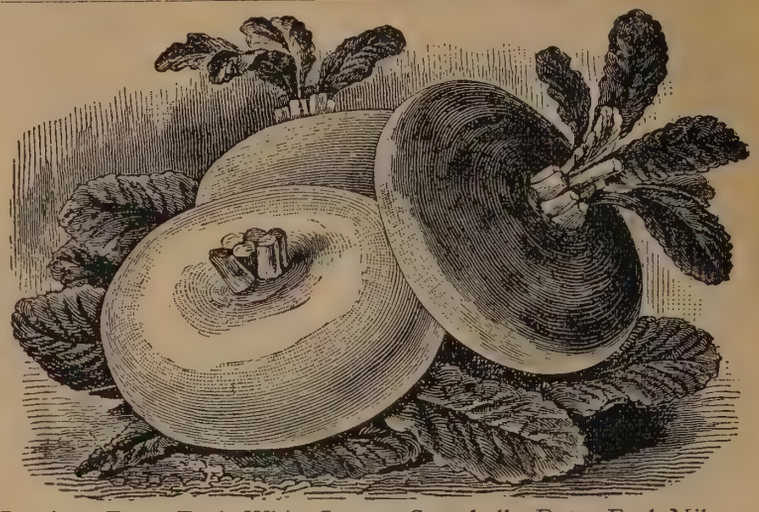
(Signed) H. W. SMITH.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

TURNIP.—*Brassica rapa.*

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check; therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferable mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowings should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choosing the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, and the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.

3d. and 6d. per packet.



Turnips—Extra Early White Stone. Snowball. Extra EarlyMilan.

Early Purple-Top Munich—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

Early White Stone—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.
Extra Early Milan—A very early variety; white, with purple top. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.
Jersey Lily—The earliest white Turnip grown. 6d. per oz.
Laing's Garden Swede—A very handsome Swede of splendid quality for table use. 4d. per oz.
Non-Seeding White—So called on account of it standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is extremely handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.
Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 4d. per oz.
Petrowski—The firm, solid flesh is fine-grained, crisp, and free from any woodiness; light orange-yellow in colour, and has a very rich, sweet flavour, which is entirely distinct from any of the early white-fleshed sorts, being much richer and sweeter. 6d. per oz.
Red American Stone—Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 4d. per oz.
Scarlet Kashmyr—An exceedingly early and distinct variety; rarely exceeding three inches in diameter; colour rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and fine-grained. Excellent. 6d. per oz.
Silver Ball—A splendid variety for sowing in the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 4d. per oz.
Snowball—An early variety of superior flavour and fine shape. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.
White Strap Leaf—Form flattish, medium size, small top; very early. 4d. per oz.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera.*

The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping, further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, ONE SHILLING.
3d. and 6d. per packet.

Vegetable Marrow—Turkish Honey.

Bush or Tree Marrows.

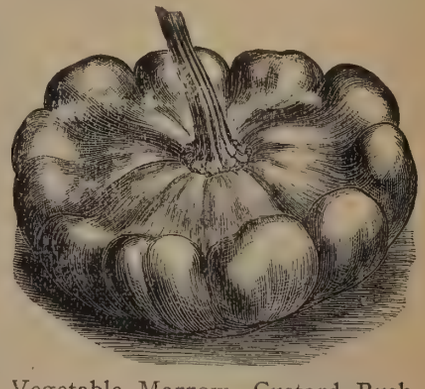
The Bush or Tree varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

Belmonte Bush—Produces long white fruits in great profusion, and of the finest flavour.

Custard (Custard Squash)—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly. Excellent flavour. (See cut.)

Long Green Bush—Long Green.

Long White Bush—Long white.



Vegetable Marrow—Custard Bush.

Running or Trailing Vegetable Marrows.

Early Long White—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive.
Long Green—Similar to the above, except in colour.
Pen-y-Byd ("Best in the World")—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form, creamy-white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour.
Rice Marrow—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.
The Wonderful Turkish—The Marrows, which are of delicious flavour, grow from three and a half to four feet in length and three and a half inches in diameter. The vines should be trained against a fence or trellis. 6d per packet.
Turkish Honey—The fruits, which grow to a large size, are very tender and of excellent flavour. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

☞ **All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).**

Strawberry—"St. Antoine de Padoue."

Fruit Seeds.

NOTE.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should have boiling water poured on them and be allowed to soak for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.

Apple Pips—1s. per oz.
Pear Pips—1s. per oz.
Quince Pips—1s. per oz.
Currants—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.
Gooseberry — Large-fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.
White Mulberry — The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.
Strawberry—Large-fruited, "St. Antoine de Padoue" — A variety of compact growth. The fruit is deep red in colour, firm, and of delicious flavour, and keeps well. Awarded a First-class Certificate. 1s. per packet.
Strawberry—Large-fruited Perpetual, "St. Joseph"—A splendid perpetual-fruiting variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First-class Certificate from the Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France. 1s. per packet.
Strawberry—"Belle de Meaux," Improved—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.
Strawberry—Large-fruited Varieties—Mixed. 6d. per packet.
Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry) — The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. Plants, 1s. each; or 9s. per doz. Seed, 9d. per packet.
NOTE.—Strawberry plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light, sandy soil, in boxes or pans. When large enough, plant into rows where required.

BEANS, PEAS, and LENTILS for COOKING.

Haricot Beans—Soak in cold water from four to six hours before cooking. Price:—3d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.
Blue Boiling Peas—Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking. Price:—2d. per lb.; 7 lbs., 1s.
Egyptian Lentils (Split)—For soups. Price:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lbs., 3s. 6d.
German Lentils—For soups. 4d. per lb.
Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

VEGETABLE ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.

ONION BULBS, Etc.

Garlic—6d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round.
Potato Onions—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April. (For seed, see page 21).
Shallots—6d. per lb. Obtainable from February to July.
Tree Onions — 8d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Strong tubers, obtainable from May to July.
White Jerusalem—A pure white variety, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes. 3d. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.
Conover's Colossal — A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. Three-year-old plants, 7s. 6d. per 100. Two-year-old plants, 5s. per 100. Special quotations for 1,000 lots and upwards.

For **ASPARAGUS SEED,** see page 4.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.
Early Albert—A fine early variety; very prolific, and of good flavour, we consider it the best variety for general use. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.
Lang's Conqueror—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.
Myatt's Linnaeus—Very early and prolific; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.
Stone's Everbearing Ruby — Having thoroughly tested the merits of this Rhubarb, we do not hesitate to recommend it as the finest variety either for Winter or Summer use, it being literally ever-bearing. The enormous stems, which are of a beautiful ruby colour, grow to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, and average about six inches in circumference. 2s. each.
Topp's Winter—It is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good. 6d. each; or 5s. per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

Chives (Roots) — 6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 21.) Obtainable from April to Sept.
Horseradish—3s. per doz. Obtainable from April to September.
Sea Kale—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 27.) Obtainable from April to September.

SWEET, POT, & MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable from May to September.
Hyssop—6d. each.
Lavender—6d. each.
Marjoram—6d. each.
Mint—3s. per doz.
Rue—6d. each.
Sage—6d. each; 4s. per doz.
Savory—6d. each; 4s. per doz.
Tarragon—1s. each.
Thyme, Common—1s. 6d. per doz.
Thyme, Lemon (true)—6d. each; 2s. per doz.
Thyme, Variegated Lemon — 6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.
Wormwood—6d. each.
For seed of the above, see page 16.

ODD AND CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

These are grown for ornamental purposes only. 6d. per packet.

Snails. Worms.

Tree Onion.

☞ **For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.**

Storekeepers' Cases of Vegetable and Flower Seeds

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

In Pictorial Packets.

THIS BRANCH of our Business has grown by leaps and bounds—so much so that our **Incomparable Seeds,** in Pictorial Packets, can be obtained in almost every country town of any importance in Victoria.

These cases contain a suitable assortment of Seeds, and in such proportions as are likely to meet the demand. The Seeds are put up in neatly illustrated packets printed in colours.

Flower and Vegetable Seed Show Cards, in colours, and "Seeds for Sale" Cards, also Catalogues, are supplied Free.

For terms and full particulars, a Wholesale List will be forwarded to anyone who may desire to add Seeds as a branch of their business, provided we are not already represented in that town.

Seed in Printed Packets

Will be supplied to Storekeepers, Chemists, and other Dealers in Seed, at 1s. 6d. and 3s. per dozen. To be retailed at 3d. and 6d. per packet.

On each packet is plainly printed the name and description of the contents. No quantity under a quarter of a dozen of any one variety will be supplied at the dozen rate.

— No. 1 —

VEGETABLE SEED CASE

This Case contains

252 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail,

—But does not include Novelties.—

Price, £1 11s. 6d.

— No. 2 —

VEGETABLE SEED CASE

....CONTAINS....

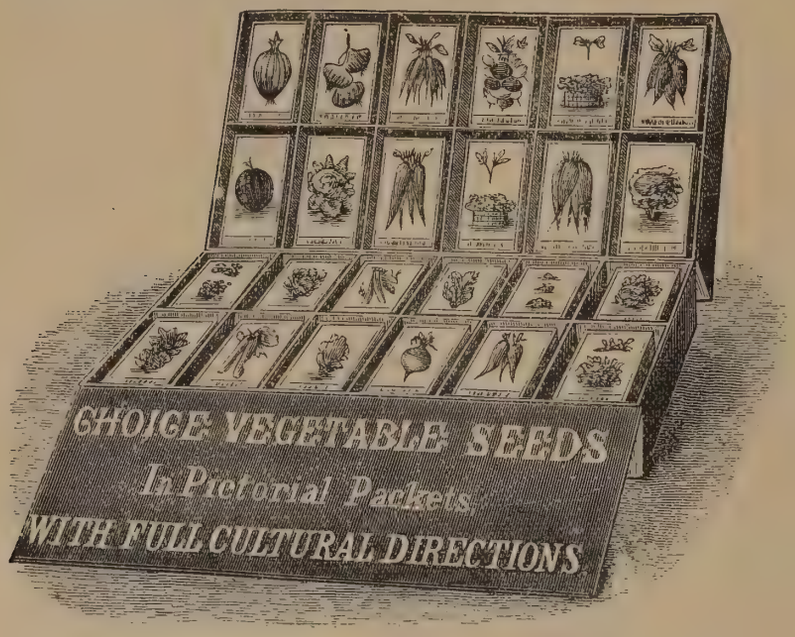
384 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail,

also 48 Packets of Beans and Peas to Retail at 6d. per packet,

Making a total of 432 packets.

—But does not include Novelties.—

Price, £3.



Counter Vegetable Seed Case.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk.

To those who prefer their Seeds in Bulk, we would recommend the following:—

Value, say, £6.	**Half the quantities, say, £3.**
2 bushels Peas (sorts)	2 ozs. Rock Melon
½ bushel French Beans (sorts)	1 lb. White Mustard
1 bushel Broad Beans (sorts)	2 lbs. Onion (two sorts)
1 lb. Red Beet	1 lb. Curled Parsley
½ lb. Brocoli (sorts)	1 lb. Parsnip
3 lbs. Cabbage (three sorts)	½ lb. Pumpkin
½ lb. Cauliflower	3 lbs. Radish (three sorts)
2 lbs. Carrot (two sorts)	1 lb. Spinach
¼ lb. Celery	2 ozs. Large Red Tomato
1 lb. Curled Cress	4 lbs. Turnip (three sorts)
2 ozs. Cucumber (two sorts)	¼ lb. Vegetable Marrow
½ lb. Leek	24 Packets Herbs (assorted)
1 lb. Lettuce (two sorts)	500 Seed Pockets (five sizes)
¼ lb. Water Melon	

Show Cards, etc., for Window, Gratis.

Counter Cases for Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

THESE CASES (see illustrations), which are very neatly made, will be found exceedingly useful for displaying the Seeds. The cases, which are supplied **free,** contain 24 Divisions, which hold 6 packets of Vegetable or 12 packets of Flower Seeds each.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE OF FLOWER SEEDS, containing 168 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet. Price, £1 1s.

No. 2 COUNTER CASE OF FLOWER SEEDS, containing 320 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet. Price, £2.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS, containing 144 Pictorial Packets, catalogued at 3d. per packet retail, but does not include novelties. Price, 18s.

Counter Flower Seed Case.

NOTE.—Please write for Terms, etc.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF Vegetable Seeds

Delivered Free—Per Post or Rail.

For the Cottage, Villa, and Mansion.

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED.

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds, and to save them the trouble of selecting, we have made up the following collections, which are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. off Catalogue prices than if they were selected separately. They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.

ALL

VEGETABLE SEEDS

POST FREE.

(Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.)

THE "COTTAGE" COLLECTION.

Price 5s. Post Free. Contains 19 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, ½ oz.
Cabbage, Early or Late, ¼ oz.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, ½ oz.
Cauliflower, ¼ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, ½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Leek, London Flag, ¼ oz.
Lettuce (Cabbage), ¼ oz.
Melon (Rock), 1 pkt.
,, **(Water),** 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, ½ oz.
Onion, Brown Spanish, ½ oz.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, ½ oz.
Radish, Mixed Turnip, ½ oz.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, ½ oz.
Turnip, Early White Stone, ½ oz.
Tomato, 1 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

THE "VILLA" COLLECTION.

Price, 10s. 6d. Post Free.

Contains 26 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, 1 oz.
Beans (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 pint.
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, 1 oz.
Cauliflower, ¼ oz.
Celery, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Leek, ½ oz.
Lettuce (Cabbage), ½ oz.
Melon (Rock), 1 pkt.
,, **(Water),** 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, 1½ oz.
Onion, Brown Spanish, 1 oz.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 1 oz.
Peas, Marrowfats, 1 pint.
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt,
Radish, Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet, 1½ oz. each.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1½ oz.
Squash, 1 pkt.
Turnip, Early White Stone, 1½ oz.
Tomato, Mikado, 1 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow (Bush), 1 pkt.

THE "MANSION" COLLECTION.

Price, 21s.

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN VICTORIA.

Contains 42 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red and Silver, ½ oz. each.
Beans (Broad), Harlington. 2 pints.
,, **(French),** Canadian Wonder, 1 pint.
,, **(Butter Wax),** 1 pint.
Brussels Sprouts, ½ oz.
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
,, **(Savoy),** Dwarf Green Curled, ½ oz.
Capsicum, Long Red, 1 pkt.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn, 1 oz. each.
Cauliflower, Early and Late, ¼ oz. each.
Celery, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Kohl Rabi, ½ oz.
Kale, Dwarf Green Curled, 1 pkt.
Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage Varieties, ½ oz. each.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.
Melon (Rock), 1 pkt.
,, **(Water),** 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, 1½ oz.
Onion, Extra Early Golden Globe and Brown Spanish, 1 oz. each.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 2 ozs.
Peas, Early, Medium, and Late, 2 pints each.
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.
Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip, 1½ oz. each.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1½ oz.
Squash, Early White Bush, 1 pkt.
Tomato, Cooking and Dessert, 1 pkt each.
Turnip, Early White Stone and Orange Jelly, 1½ oz. each
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

☞ For Vegetable and Floral Novelties, see Special Pages.

FLOWER SEEDS

AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties
See Front Pages.

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties
See Front Pages.

SOIL.—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

SOWING.—All the hardiest kinds of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest; indeed, fine silver sand (just sufficient to cover the soil) may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection or flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

ARRANGEMENT.—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

MANAGEMENT.—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA.

The seed can be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if moderate heat is at command, but the earlier sowings germinate quicker and more strongly on a hot-bed. Sow thinly in a seed pan on a compost of leaf mould and sand, and cover with a sprinkling of silver sand, then place a pane of glass over the pan. The seed must not be watered overhead, but the pan placed nearly up to the rim in warm water, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened through the opening in the bottom of the seed pan, care being taken not to allow the soil to get too wet. Sow from September to January.

CALCEOLARIA.

Sow from November to February in soil which must be very fine, especially on the surface. The seed must be sown thinly and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand; cover the pan with a pane of glass and place in a greenhouse or cold frame, where it must be kept cool and moist. As soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually removing the pane of glass. Do not water the seed from above, but place the pan nearly up to the rim in water, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though care must be taken not to allow the soil to get too wet. The best potting compost is yellow loam, leaf mould, sand, and cow manure in equal parts.

CINERARIA.

Sow the seed from November to January in a seed pan and place in a glazed frame or greenhouse. A very light sandy soil is best for the seed and young plants, but as they grow older they require a richer and stronger soil. Although the plants require abundant ventilation, they must be protected from hot winds. They prefer a moist atmosphere, and shade from the sun. When the plants are established in the flowering pots, they may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. The Cineraria, being invariably subject to attacks of green fly, must be carefully watched, and fumigated as soon as the aphis appears.

CYCLAMEN.

The seed should be sown from October to March, in a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. Press the seeds in one inch apart, then cover the pan with a pane of glass and place in a glazed frame or greenhouse in a cool, light place where they can be shaded from the sun. The seeds germinate slowly and irregularly, some taking two months, while others take twice as long. The plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it, and when potting, take care that the crown of the tuber is left above the soil.

GLOXINIA.

Sow in Spring in pans filled with light, sandy soil, spreading the seed thinly and covering it with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, then place in brisk heat in a hot-bed frame, or glasshouse. The seedlings must be pricked off as soon as large enough to handle safely. The potting compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added. When the leaves have completely died off in the Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered during the Winter, as excessive dryness is equally objectionable as excessive moisture. The plants must be shaded from the sun, at the same time having sufficient diffused light to prevent the leaves from becoming drawn.

PRIMULA.

Sow in a pan well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or cocoanut fibre. Fill the pan with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted through a medium-sized sieve. Sow the seed thinly and cover lightly, first taking care not to press the soil too firmly; then put a sheet of glass over the pan and place in a frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Sow from October to January.

☞ All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

MONTHLY CALENDAR

For the . . .

FLOWER GARDEN,

Showing what Seeds can be Sown in each Month, from January to December.

NOTE.—This Calendar is compiled for Melbourne and Suburbs and districts having a similar climate, therefore due allowance will have to be made for earlier or later districts. Allowance must also be made for favorable or unfavorable seasons, which curtail or prolong the season for sowing Flower Seeds.

*The varieties marked with a star do not readily transplant, therefore they should be sown where the plants are intended to remain.

The following selection comprises the best and most popular varieties, but there are many others to be found in our General list of Flower Seeds.

JANUARY (Summer).

This being a very hot and dry month, it is advisable to sow seeds in a position sheltered from the sun and hot winds, or, better still, in a canvas or calico frame, the latter for preference, as it admits more light, and is, therefore, not so apt to draw the seedlings. On dull days the covering should be removed altogether. If sown early this month most of the following will bloom during the Winter and early Spring months:—**Anemone, Bellis Perennis (Daisy), Canterbury Bells, Carnation** (Marguerite and Tree or Perpetual varieties), **Cornflower, Foxglove, Iceland Poppy, Leptosyne, *Mignonette, Pansy, Ranunculus, Stocks** (Ten-week, Intermediate, and Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), **Sweet Pea** (New Tall Early-flowering varieties), **Sweet William, Wallflower** (Annual).

Continue sowing **Cosmos, Dwarf Nasturtium, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondi, Sunflower** (Miniature), **Zinnia.**

For the glasshouse make sowings of the following kinds, if not already done:—**Begonia (Tuberous-rooted), Calceolaria, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula, Streptocarpus.**

FEBRUARY (Autumn).

This is the first month of Autumn, and the weather is usually dry during the early part, therefore we do not advise sowing any but those reliant on early sowing for their full development. If not already done, make sowings of:—**Anemone, Carnation, Cornflower, Iceland Poppy, Pansy, Ranunculus, Stocks** (Ten-week, Intermediate, and Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), **Sweet Pea** (New Tall Early-flowering varieties), **Wallflower** (Annual).

If it rains, advantage must be taken to transplant any seedlings ready from previous sowings. Keep the surface of the soil well mulched. Remove the seed pods from the Annual plants, this greatly prolongs their flowering season.

While the weather continues warm the canvas or calico frame should be taken advantage of. If the Autumn rains set in towards the end of month, sowings of any of the varieties recommended for March can be made.

MARCH (Autumn).

The Autumn rains may be expected this month, and all the seeds recommended should be sown as soon as possible and before the ground becomes cold, as they germinate much quicker when the soil is warm. This is the best month, providing the weather is suitable, for sowing hardy varieties, i.e., plants that are not affected by frosts. Sowings of the following should be made on the advent of Autumn rains:—**Acroclinium, Adonis, Agathæa, Alyssum, Anchusa, Anemone, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia (Columbine), Auricula, Bellis Perennis (Daisy), Calliopsis, Campanula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Collinsia, Cornflower, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dolichos** (Perennial sorts), **Foxglove, Freesia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophylla, Hollyhock, Helichrysum, Iberis, Leptosyne, Linaria, Lobelia** (requires slight protection from frosts), **Lupin, *Mignonette, Mimulus, Myosotis (Forget-me-not), Nemesia, Nemophila, Pansy, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Phlox** (Annual and Perennial), **Picotee, Polyanthus, Primrose, Pyrethrum, Ranunculus, Rhodanthe, Sweet Pea, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stocks** (Ten-week, Intermediate, and Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), **Violet, Virginian Stock, Wallflower.**

APRIL (Autumn).

This is the terminal month of Autumn, and, if not already done, sowing should not be further delayed, as the cold weather which will soon be upon us will retard their growth. **Dianthus, Polyanthus, Primrose, Stock, Sweet Peas.** In fact, any of the varieties recommended in last month's list will do well if sown in a warm position and before the weather becomes too cold.

Transplant early sowings of **Pansy, Stock,** and any other varieties that are ready.

MAY (Winter).

Although we are entering the cold season, many of the hardier varieties may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. As early frosts must be expected this month, it is

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advisable to sow in a glass or calico frame placed in a warm position.

Lupin, Sweet Pea, and similar strong-growing hardy sorts can be sown in the open ground. Continue to plant out seedlings from previous sowings. Weeds are apt to make great headway at this time of the year; the frequent use of the Ærator not only keeps the weeds in check, but prevents the soil caking, it is especially recommended for use on light soils. Another excellent tool is Lang's Hand-Weeder. No well-equipped garden should be without either of these tools.

JUNE (Winter).

As this is normally a very cold month, only those possessing a glasshouse or a hot-bed frame should attempt to raise seeds, except the hardier sorts. The garden should be thoroughly manured and dug over for the coming season.

Herbaceous plants, such as **Cannas, Delphiniums, Perennial Phlox, Perennial Sunflowers, and Rudbeckias,** should be divided and replanted if necessary.

Transplant any strong seedlings ready from previous sowings; the weaker ones can remain in the seed bed until the weather becomes warmer, as small seedlings often damp off if transplanted in cold wet weather.

Train early sowings of **Sweet Peas** to sticks, wire netting, or such like.

JULY (Winter).

As the weather will not be favourable for sowing for a few weeks it will be advisable to do all preparatory work possible. Towards the end of the month, when the atmosphere becomes warmer, any seedlings that are ready can be transplanted.

In the glasshouse or hot bed frame early sowings of **Aster, Balsam, Phlox, Salvia, Salpiglossis,** and similar varieties can be made, and transplanted in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm, but the very tender sorts, such as **Aster, Balsam, Salvia,** etc., must be protected if there is any sign of frost.

AUGUST (Spring).

This month ushers in the Spring season, and the increasing warmth will greatly accelerate the growth. If the weather permits, we advise immediate sowings of all the hardy varieties, such as:—**Acacia, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia (Columbine), Bellis Perennis (Daisy), Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Collinsia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dolichos** (Climber), **Foxglove, Freesia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophylla, Heuchera, Hollyhock, Honesty, *Hunnemannia, Helichrysum, Iberis, Jacobæa, Kaulfussia, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Linaria, Linum, Lobelia, Lupin, Lupinus, Mathiola, Myosotis, *Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Poppy, Pentstemon, Polyanthus, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stocks** (Ten-week, Intermediate, Early-flowering of "Nice" varieties), **Sweet William, Violet, Viscaria, Virginian Stock, Wallflower.**

Towards the end of the month, make sowings of the following:—**Ageratum, Arctotis, Bartonia, Brachycome, Centaurea, *Clianthus Dampieri, Convolvulus, Cobæa Scandens** (Climber), **Eccremocarpus** (Climber), ***Eschscholtzia, Mimulus, Marigold, *Mignonette, Nicotiana, Petunia, Phaseolus Caracalla (Snailflower)** (Climber), **Phlox Drummondi, Rhemannia, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Sutherlandia, Sweet Sultan, Tropæolum Canariensis** (Climber).

SEPTEMBER (Spring).

This is considered the best month to sow Half-hardy Annuals, as frosts by this time are practically over. Lose no time in making sowings of any of the varieties recommended last month, if not already done, also **Amaranthus, Asters, Boronia, Balsam, Begonia** (Bedding), **Calceolaria** (Shrubby), **Cosmos, Cockscomb, Dahlia, Datura, Gazania, Gerbera, Gladiolus, Heliotrope, Hibiscus, Humulus Japonicus** (Climber), **Kochia, Lantana, Mandevillea** (Climber), **Maurandia** (Climber), **Mina Lobata** (Climber), **Nemesia, Nasturtium, Passiflora** (Climber), **Portulaca, Petunia, Rehmannia, Sunflower, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Torenia, Zinnia.**

OCTOBER (Spring).

If not already done, sow such sorts as **Amaranthus, Begonia** (Bedding), **Calceolaria** (Shrubby), **Cosmos, Celosia, *Clianthus Dampieri, *Mignonette, Nasturtium, Passiflora** (Climber), **Portulaca, Phlox Drummondi, Petunia, Rehmannia, Sunflower, Verbena, Zinnia.**

For the glasshouse sow **Begonia (Rex and Tuberous-rooted), Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula, Streptocarpus, Gloxinia.**

NOVEMBER (Summer).

Only a limited amount of sowing can be done this month, but all the following will do well provided they are kept well watered:—**Balsam, Begonia** (Bedding), **Celosia, *Clianthus Dampieri, Nasturtium, Phlox Drummondi, Portulaca, Stocks** (Intermediate and Brompton) the former for Winter and early Spring blooming, and the latter will make strong plants to bloom the following Spring and Summer. **Zinnia.**

For the glasshouse, make sowings of the following:—**Begonia (Rex and Tuberous-rooted), Calceolaria, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula, Streptocarpus.**

DECEMBER (Summer).

Owing to the hot and dry weather which characterises this month, scarcely anything in the way of sowing can be done, unless there is rain. Water freely if necessary and make free use of the Ærator or hoe to prevent the soil from caking. **Balsam, Celosia, *Clianthus Dampieri, *Mignonette, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Phlox Drummondi, Sunflower, Verbena, Zinnia** can all be sown for a succession of bloom. If not previously done, give the ground a good mulching, this retards evaporation from the soil besides stimulating the plants and keeping the roots cool.

All those recommended for sowing last month will still do.

For the glasshouse, sowings of any of the kinds recommended in last month's list can be made.

HINTS ON RAISING SEEDLINGS IN A CALICO OR CANVAS FRAME DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Construct a frame, the body of which should be about 9 to 12 inches high, and the length and breadth according to the requirements, with a frame of hardwood to fit on top, with canvas or calico tacked on. Calico is the better, as it admits more light, and is, therefore, not so apt to draw the seedlings. The top must be fastened down so that it cannot blow off in windy weather. The best position for the frame is on the south side of a wall or fence, and the soil in it should be rich and as free from weed seeds as possible. Sow the seeds in rows, about 4 inches apart, and cover with a light mulching of manure. The top of the frame should always be removed in the evening and during dull weather, otherwise the seedlings are liable to get drawn. When watering the seed, never allow the water to gather on the surface soil; if it is allowed to do so it is liable to cake the soil and the seedlings will have difficulty in pushing through. It is essential that a watering can with a fine rose should be used, such as a "Paxton" or "Haw's." When watering the young seedlings give a light sprinkling over them, allowing the water to penetrate the soil before adding more; as soon as it has soaked well in renew sprinkling until satisfied that the water has thoroughly soaked through. A great many seedlings are bent over and lost by heavy and hurried watering, not having sufficient strength to rise again. Sometimes during a succession of hot days, when it is not expedient to remove the covering, the seedlings get drawn, in which case support them by sprinkling some fresh dry horse manure between the plants; if this is not done they are likely to be flattened down when watered, and being weak will not have the strength to right themselves, and consequently a large percentage will be destroyed.

Florists' Flower Seeds.

Our strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable growers of England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.

CINERARIA.

The Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for culture, see page 34.)

Eckford's Prize Strain—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

Grandiflora—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Mixed. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Cineraria Grandiflora.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

(Chinese Primrose.)

Charming profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. (Instructions for culture, see page 34.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

Alba Magnifica—A fine variety, with beautifully fringed white flowers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

Alba Magnifica Grandiflora—Produces enormous well-fringed, pure white flowers; a splendid variety for exhibition. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Blue—The colour is a lovely celestial blue; the petals are more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Brilliant King—This beautiful variety is the deepest and richest crimson-scarlet colour in Primulas; very striking. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Orange King—The buds are a beautiful rich orange, and when fully expanded the petals are orange-salmon, shaded with terra cotta; splendid habit and very free flowering. 2s. per packet.

Red—Hayes and Wetherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

White—Hayes and Wetherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Choicest Mixed—Extra fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Gigantea, Mixed (Robust Giant-flowering Strain)—A splendid strain of very vigorous growth, producing very large blooms in all shades of colour. 2s. per packet.

Stellata, Star Primula, Mixed—This is a greatly improved strain of these new and very free blooming Primulas; they are much more robust in habit and produce many more flowers than the Primula Sinensis varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Collection of 12 varieties (10 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.

VARIOUS PRIMULAS.

Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

Primula Obconica—This is a very pretty Primula, producing an abundance of pale lilac-coloured flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems. 1s. per packet.

Primula Obconica Grandiflora Gigantea, Mixed—A splendid large-flowered strain, containing all the latest and best varieties in cultivation. 1s. 6d. per packet.

STREPTOCARPUS.

Splendid perennial greenhouse and conservatory plants producing a continuous succession of trumpet-shaped flowers, embracing colours ranging from pure white, through lavender, purple-violet, pink, rose, and red shades. Sow from October to March.

New Hybrids, Mixed—A very fine strain. 1s. 6d per packet.

☞ All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.

Calceolaria—Dalkeith Park Strain.

GLOXINIA.

A superb genus of Perennial stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, and of great beauty and diversity of colour.

Erect and Drooping Varieties, Mixed—This strain is unsurpassed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Meteor — A beautiful carmine-scarlet colour, surpassing all other red varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

BEGONIA, Tuberous-Rooted.

Greenhouse and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

Benary's Choicest Double Mixed—2s. per packet.

Benary's "International Prize" Choicest Single, Mixed—1s. 6d. per packet.

Double Fringed, Mixed — This strain produces flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, most of which have fringed petals. 2s. per packet.

VARIOUS BEGONIAS.

Semperflorens, Mixed—Splendid plants either for the open ground or for pot culture. For Summer bedding they are unsurpassed, as they withstand the heat remarkably well. 1s. per packet.

Semperflorens Magnifica—A splendid variety, with dark leaves and bright crimson flowers. 1s. per packet.

Dichroa—A fine new variety from Brazil, with light green leaves spotted with white. The flower stalks develop an extraordinary amount of bloom of a brilliant salmon-orange colour; a splendid plant for the conservatory. 1s. 6d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

The Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

Bucknell's Prize Strain—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per packet.

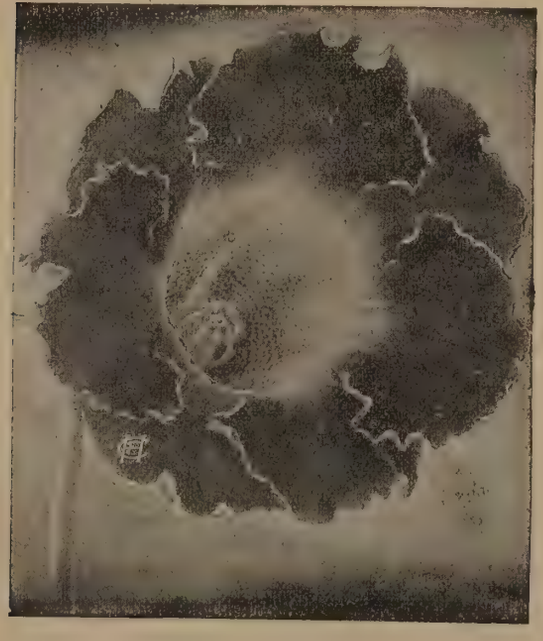
Dalkeith Park Strain—Saved from one of the most magnificent collections in England. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Shrubby—True bedding variety, Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

CYCLAMEN.

Magnificent Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations.

(Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)



Gloxinia—Meteor.

Grandiflorum — Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

Fimbriated Cyclamen "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)—Awarded many gold and other medals; also first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the National Horticultural Society of Paris. The special peculiarity is that the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended. Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Marginatum—Victoria Cyclamen.

Persicum Giganteum Marginatum, Mixed (Victoria Cyclamen) — The prominent features of this new strain are the beautifully marginated and fringed flowers, combined with beautiful form. The display ranges in all colours, such as white with rose, rose with scarlet, crimson with violet, etc., the coloration of the margin always corresponding with the base of the flower. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed (Ordinary)—1s. per packet.

☞ All Vegetable Seeds Post Free (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted).

General List
. . OF . .
FLOWER SEEDS.

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.
Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.
Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Times of Sowing
A.—Sow in the Autumn.
S.—Sow in the Spring.
A.S.—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.

ANNUALS are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-Hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second are those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seeds to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

S. **ABRONIA.**

Charming trailer, with beautiful verbena-like clusters of flowers; continues in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

1 **Umbellata**—Rosy lilac, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

S. **ABUTILON.**

Beautiful decorative plants, with pretty bell-shaped flowers. Sow in Spring in well-drained pots or pans; when seedlings are about an inch high, prick them out singly into small-sized pots, and when about a foot high, remove to the open border.

2 **Choice Mixed Hybrids**—Hardy Perennials. 4 to 6 ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 10—Ageratum—Little Blue Star.

S. **ACACIA.**

3 **Baileyana** (Cootamundra Wattle)—One of the finest of the Australian Wattles, makes a lovely shrub, and is covered in the early Spring with beautiful light-yellow coloured blossoms; excellent for decorative purposes. The foliage is of a lovely bluish-green colour. 12 to 15 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

ACROCLINIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 51.)

No. 2—Abutilon.

A.S. **ADONIS.**

Very popular border flowers. They are extremely showy, remaining a long time in bloom.

4 **Æstivalis** (Flos Adonis)—Scarlet, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

5 **Vernalis**—A pretty Alpine plant, yellow, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **AGAPANTHUS.**

(Great African Lily.)

6 **Mixed**—Perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks 3 to 4 ft. high. Excellent flowers for buttonholes. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **AGATHÆA.**

7 **Cœlestris** (The Blue Marguerite)—A charming little Perennial, with flowers of a lovely shade of blue, with golden centre, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **AGERATUM.**

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

8 **Imperial Dwarf Blue**—A splendid bedding variety, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

9 **Imperial Dwarf White**—¾ ft. 3d. pkt.

10 **Little Blue Star**—The plants, which are perfectly compact and do not attain more than 4 inches in height, are literally covered with small bright mauve flowers. 6d. per packet.

11 **Swanley Blue**—A charming variety, with azure-blue flowers, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **AGROSTEMMA**

(Jove's Flower.)

Very attractive and free-flowering plants; grow freely in any common garden soil.

12 **Fine Mixed**—Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 6—Agapánthus.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 13—Alonsoa—Warscewiczii.

S. **ALONSOA** (Mask Flower).

Half-hardy Annuals, blooming all through the Summer; fine for flower beds and borders.

13 **Warscewiczii** — Bright scarlet, very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

14 **Fine Mixed**—1½ to 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ALYSSUM.**

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft; the flowers are delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

15 **Little Dorrit**—This new variety forms a perfect little bush, which is covered with miniature white rocket flowers. A perfect gem for borders and beds. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

16 **Maritimum** (Sweet Alyssum)—White, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

17 **Saxatile Compactum** (Rock, or Golden Alyssum)—Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rock-work, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **AMARANTHUS.**

Handsome ornamental foliaged plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

18 **Melancholicus Ruber**—Blood-red foliage, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

19 **Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant)—Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3 ft. 3d. pkt.

20 **Splendens** — A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 3d. pkt.

21 **Tricolor** (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

AMMOBIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 51.)

AMPELOPSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **ANAGALLIS.**
(Pimpernella).

Free blooming Hardy Annuals. They require a sunny situation.

22 **Grandiflora, Mixed** — Very showy and rich colours, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ANCHUSA.**
(Cape Forget-me-Not.)

23 **Capensis**—A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing pretty blue flowers, 1½ ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per pkt.

24 **Italica** (Dropmore Variety)—Produces lovely Gention-blue flowers. Highly recommended. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ANEMONE.**
(Windflower.)

Beautiful hardy Spring flowers, too well known to need much recommendation. Seed may be sown in rich soil in a sunny position, where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms; sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed may be sown in pans or in boxes, and the seedlings transplanted, but the former method is preferable. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft.

25 **Coronaria**—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

26 **Japonica. Honorine Jobert**—A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

27 **St. Brigid** (Crown)—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double, semi-double, and single flowers. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON.**

Very showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

28 **Grandiflorum**—Finest mixed. A splendid large-flowered strain, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

29 **Grandiflorum, Queen Victoria** — A lovely variety, with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. Excellent for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 38—Aquilegia—Long-Spurred Hybrids, Mixed.

30 **Majus**—Tall mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

31 **Nanum Picturatum** — A splendid distinct strain, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

32 **Queen of the North**—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

33 **Tom Thumb** — Finest mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Antirrhinums, see page 74.)

A.S. **AQUILEGIA** (Columbine).

Handsome and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

34 **Californica Hybrida**—Orange and red. A very beautiful and distinct variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

35 **Chrysantha** (Golden Spurred) — Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

36 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba** — A splendid white-spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

37 **Fine Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

38 **Long-Spurred Mixed Hybrids** — A splendid strain, presenting many beautiful shades, including yellow, dark and light blue, white, etc., all being of the long-spurred type, and sure to give the greatest satisfaction, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ARABIS** (Rock Cress).

39 **Alpina**—One of the prettiest Spring flowers. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat light green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers. Hardy Perennial. 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 27—Anemone—St. Brigid (Crown).

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 52—Aster—Giant Comet.

S. **ARCTOTIS.**

40 **Grandis**—The bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back is light lilac. Half-hardy Annual, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

S. **ARNEBIA.**

41 **Cornuta**—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form, about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers, ¾ in. across, of a rich primrose yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ASPARAGUS.**

(Emerald Feather.)

42 **Plumosus Nanus**—A hardy greenhouse or bush-house climber, with feathery lace-like foliage. Grown largely by florists for cutting purposes. In sheltered situations this variety will grow well out of doors. It must be raised under glass, with heat, if possible. 1s. per packet.

No. 43—Asparagus Sprengeri.

43 **Sprengeri** — A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant, also for baskets and vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 ft. in length, covered with leaves of rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. Seed takes a long time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ASPERULA.**

(Woodruff.)

44 **Odorata** — A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

S. **ASTER.**

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

45 **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. per packet.

46 **China**—Mixed colours, 1½ft. 3d. per packet.

47 **Christmas Tree, Mixed**—An early-blooming race of peculiar habit; the plants grow 1½ ft. high, branching out horizontally in the shape of a fir tree. The flowers are produced in great abundance, often 80 to 100 appearing on the one plant. 6d. pkt.

48 **Chrysanthemum-flowered**—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine. 6d. per packet.

49 **Eclipse**—The flowers, which measure from 6 to 7 in. across, are pure white, with thread-like florets; very fine, 1 ft. 1s. pkt.

50 **Elegance**—Single Mixed. Splendid for cut flowers, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

51 **Elegance, Single White**—A beautiful single variety, producing long stalks, each bearing one flower only, with a small yellow centre, and very long elegantly waved petals, 2 ft. 6d. per pkt.

52 **Giant Comet**—Mixed colours. A very fine class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wavy; height, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

53 **Goliath, Mixed**—A very fine strain of the Giant Comet class, producing extra large flowers; splendid for exhibition, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

54 **Hercules**—A very large white variety of the Ostrich plume type, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

55 **Imbricated Pompon**—Mixed colours. Much esteemed and very free-flowering kind; excellent for bouquet purposes, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

56 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours. A splendid selection, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

57 **Ostrich Plume**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, producing beautiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

58 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours. Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; one of the best in every respect. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

59 **Quilled German**—Mixed colours. Great favourites, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

60 **Ray**—Mixed. A fine and original class of Asters, bearing very large flowers, measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter, consisting of rays of very long, slender quilled florets, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

No. 54—Aster—Hercules.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 76—Boltonia Glastifolia.

ASTER—Continued.

61 **Sunlight**—The flowers are of a noble form, and measure 3 to 4 in. in diameter. The colour is a true sulphur-yellow. 6d. per packet.

62 **Triumph of Paris**—A fine variety of the Giant Comet class. The plants grow from 2 to 2½ ft. high, and produce large flowers with long pure white outer petals, in the centre of which the quilled disc florets form a bright golden-yellow wreath. 9d. per pkt.

63 **Victoria**—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

64 **White Branching**—An American variety, producing large white flowers. borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 69—Auricula—Show.

65 **All Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing some of the most beautiful varieties in cultivation. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Asters, see p. 74.)

A.S. **PERENNIAL ASTERS.**

66 **Large-flowered Mixed**—The Perennial Asters are very pretty indeed, and excellent for cutting; quite hardy. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **AUBRIETIA.**

Hardy Perennial trailing plant of dense habit; invaluable for bedding, edgings, and rockwork.

67 **Leichtlini**—A charming variety, the cushion-like plants being covered with beautiful large rosy-carmine flowers; height, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **AURICULA.**

Florists' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. Hardy Perennials.

68 **Alpine Mixed**—Saved from a choice collection, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

69 **Show**—Choicest Mixed, ½ ft. 2s. pkt.

S. **BALSAM.**

(Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.)

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

70 **Benary's Prize Mixed** (Camellia-flowered)—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.

71 **Camellia-flowered**—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

72 **Double**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

73 **Rose-flowered**—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Balsams, see p. 74.)

BALLOON VINE.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **BARTONIA.**

74 **Aurea**—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

BEGONIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 38.)

BELLIS PERENNIS.

(See Daisy, p. 49.)

A.S. **BEET.**

75 **Ornamental Chilian**—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The plants range in shades of colour from deep crimson to white. 3d. per packet.

BIGNONIA.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **BOLTONIA.**

76 **Glastifolia**—The Boltonias resemble very much the Perennial Asters in habit as well as in the shape of the flowers, etc. This variety is of fair size, sometimes attaining 6 ft. in height. It has lanceolate leaves, and white flowers nearly 1 in. in diameter, which are produced in immense quantity during the whole Autumn. For decorating borders running along large walks, this plant will be found unsurpassed, 6 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 70—Balsam—Benary's Prize Mixed.

S. **BORONIA.**

77 **Megastigma** (Sweet-scented Boronia)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow the seed in sandy soil, in a well-drained pot or box, over which place a piece of glass. The seed usually takes from four to six weeks to germinate. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

78 **Pinnata**—A splendid variety, producing flowers of a bright pink colour, 4 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. **BRACHYCOME.**

(Swan River Daisy.)

79 **Mixed**—Beautiful free-flowering, dwarf-growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers, very effective for small beds. Hardy Annuals, ¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 79—Brachycome.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 98—Campanula Lorei.

S. **BROWALLIA.**

Most desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

80 **Speciosa Major**—A most beautiful plant for the open ground or for pot culture. The plants, which grow about 1 ft. high, produce flowers 1 to 2 in. across. The colour is a bright indigo blue, with a white throat. The best of all the Browallias, 1 ft. 9d. per pkt.

81 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

BRYONOPSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **CACALIA** (Tassel Flower).

82 **Mixed**—Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **CALANDRINIA.**

Useful showy Annuals, well adapted for rock-work, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

No. 91—Calliopsis Lanceolata.

83 **Umbellata Major**—Crimson. Most intense in colour, suitable for rockeries (trailer), ¼ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

84 **Mixed**—½ to 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 38.)

A.S. **CALENDULA.**

A very showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

85 **Prince of Orange**—This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor), the florets being striped with a more intense shade of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

CALIFORNIAN POPPY.

(See Eschscholtzia.)

A.S. **CALLICHROA.**

86 **Platyglossa**—Good hardy Annual for mixed borders. Yellow, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.**

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

87 **Coronata**—A showy variety, with large yellow spotted flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

88 **Drummondi**—Large yellow flowers produced in abundance, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

89 **Grandiflora**—A fine Perennial variety, producing very large yellow flowers; height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

90 **Hybrida, fl. pl.**—Very fine, semi-double flowers, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

91 **Lanceolata**—A showy hardy Perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cutting, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

92 **Lanceolata (New Fancy Varieties, Mixed)**—A splendid large-flowering strain, producing light yellow, dark yellow, and semi-double varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

93 **Tom Thumb Crimson King**—A new variety, growing only 6 or 7 inches high. It is very compact, and a very free bloomer, forming a perfect little bush smothered with dark crimson flowers. 6d. pkt.

94 **Tinctoria**—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

95 **Mixed**—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Calliopsis, see p. 74.)

A.S. **CALLIRHOE.**

96 **Digitata**—The plants bloom freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye. Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CAMPANULA.**

Most useful and interesting class of plants; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit. Hardy Perennials.

97 **Grandiflora**—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

98 **Lorei**—Mixed, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

No. 89—Calliopsis Grandiflora.

99 **Macrostyla Blue**—A splendid large-flowered Annual variety, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

100 **Macrostyla Rosea**—Similar to above, except in colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

101 **Mirabilis**—One of the best of the Perennial varieties. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, forming densely branched pyramids. Even the smallest branches produce a great number of large flowers of a lovely lilac colour. It is a Hardy Perennial, and prefers a sandy soil, 2 ft. 9d. per packet.

102 **Pyramidalis**—Mixed. Handsome, stately Perennials, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

103 **Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba**—A very fine variety, with large handsome white bell-shaped flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

104 **Persicifolia Grandiflora, Mixed**—An excellent class, producing superb large flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 103—Campanula Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 124—Carnations and Picotees.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **CANDYTUFT.**

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

105 **Carmine**—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

106 **Dunnett's Crimson**—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 122—Canterbury Bells—Hose-in-Hose.

107 **Empress**—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect; very handsome, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

108 **Giant Hyacinth-flowered White**—Produces immense spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

109 **Little Prince**—A charming dwarf white variety, growing only from 4 to 6 in. high. 3d. per packet.

110 **Rose Cardinal**—A splendid new variety, of a very rich and striking colour, quite distinct, deep rosy cardinal. Award of Merit, R.H.S., England. 6d. per packet.

111 **White Rocket**—Pure white, large rocket-shaped flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

112 **Dwarf Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed**—A splendid dwarf branching strain, of various shades of rose, purple, crimson, white, etc. 6d. per packet.

113 **All Varieties Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. pkt.

(For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, p. 54.)

A.S. **CANNA** (Indian Shot).

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

114 **Crozy's Hybrids**—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. pkt.

115 **Large-flowered Mixed**—Produces flowers similar to those of the Gladiolus. They range in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, and red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.

116 **Variegated**—The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CANTERBURY BELLS.**

(Campanula Media.)

Well-known old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants. Hardy Biennials.

117 **Double Blue**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

118 **Double Rose**—A fine variety, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

119 **Double White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

120 **Double Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

121 **Single Mixed**—A splendid strain, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

122 **Hose-in-Hose**—Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Anchusa.)

A.S. **CARNATION.**

Exceedingly popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant.

No. 125—Carnation—Double Mixed.

123 **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and should not fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

124 **Carnations and Picotees** (Benary's Prize Mixed)—Of unrivalled quality, and should give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers. Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

125 **Double Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

126 **Earliest French**—An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

127 **Marguerite**—Mixed. The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. Seedlings will commence to bloom from four to six months from the time of coming up, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

128 **Marguerite "Giants of California"**—A splendid strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

129 **Marguerite White**—Comes nearly true from seed; extra fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

130 **Perpetual, or Tree**—Finest mixed. saved from M. Alegatiere's celebrated strain, 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

131 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Carnations, see p. 74.)

S. **CASTILLEJA.**

132 **Indivisa**—This Half-hardy Annual is one of the most effective of recent introductions. It produces flower-bracts of a brilliant scarlet-crimson hue, very rich in colour, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 144—Centaurea—Marguerite.

A.S. **CATCHFLY.**
(Silene Armeria.)

133 **Mixed** — Exceedingly showy, hardy border Annuals, will grow anywhere, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB.**

Elegant and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs. The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, November, and December. Half-hardy Annuals.

No. 140—Celosia Thompsoni Magnifica.

134 **Crimson Exhibition** — A splendid strain, producing enormous combs saved from prize flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. pkt.

135 **Cristata** (Cockscomb) — Dwarf crimson, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

136 **Empress** — A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

137 **Pyramidalis Mixed** — Produces long plumes of white, rose, yellow, etc.; very fine, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

138 **Spicata**—The flowers open, of a fresh bright rose tint, changing gradually to a silvery white. The elegant long-stemmed flowers preserve their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and furnish quite an excellent material for making up bouquets, etc. Considerable heat is required to start the seed of this Celosia into growth. 6d. per pkt.

139 **Triumph of the Exposition** — The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ ft. high, of free, but regular branching habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.

140 **Thompsoni Magnifica** — This represents the most perfect strain of the feathered Cockscombs. The plants have a true pyramidal branching growth, and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colours, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CENTAUREA.**

Good showy border plants, succeeding well in any garden soil. Blooming all the Summer.

141 **Candidissima** — Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

142 **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful, white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on long strong stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4 ft. Half-hardy Annual. 6d. per pkt. (S.)

143 **Imperialis, Mixed**—Half-hardy Annual. 4 ft. 6d. per packet. (S.)

144 **Marguerite**—A beautiful pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely laciniated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes. Half-hardy Annual. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet. (S.)

145 **Montana Alba** — A beautiful Perennial variety, producing fine large white flowers, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

146 **Montana Blue**—A very large-flowered Perennial variety, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CENTRANTHUS.**

Showy, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

147 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. **CERASTIUM.**

148 **Tomentosum** — An excellent edging or ribbon plant. Its beautiful silvery leaves contrast well with the green foliage of all other bordering plants. Hardy Perennial, ½ ft. 9d. pkt.

No. 157—Chrysanthemum Mixed.

CENTROSEMA.
(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **CERINTHE.**
(Honey Flower.)

149 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower garden. Hardy Annuals, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

CHINESE PRIMROSE.
(Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.)
(See Florists' Flowers, page 37.)

A.S. **CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

Some of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

150 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 142—Centaurea Imperialis Alba.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 152—Chrysanthemum Inodorum—"Bridal Robe."

151 **Double Hybrid Varieties** — Mixed. The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2 ft. 6d. per pkt.

152 **Inodorum, "Bridal Robe"**—The sturdy plants deck themselves with a mantle of extra double, pure white flowers, which last well when cut. As the plants only grow 10 inches high, they are highly recommended for bedding. Biennial. 6d. per packet.

153 **Inodorum Plenissimum, fl. pl.**—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassed for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

154 **Segetum, Evening Star (Helios)** — A beautiful variety, producing very large flowers, often 3 to 4 in. across, of a fine golden-yellow colour. For cutting it cannot be surpassed, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

155 **Segetum, Morning Star (Gloria)** — A beautiful variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

156 **Segetum, White Star** — Flowers white; splendid for cutting. 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

157 **Annual Varieties, Mixed**—3d. per pkt.

No. 161—Chrysanthemum—Maximum Præcox.

A.S. CHRYSANTHEMUM.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

158 **Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord** (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy)—Large-flowering, single white Marguerite, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

159 **Hybridum Mixed** (Shasta Daisies)—Very large hardy Perennials, producing flowers up to 4 in. in diameter on long wiry stems about 2 ft. in length. 6d. per packet.

160 **Indicum Mixed** — The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

161 **Maximum Præcox** — The well-known Perennial Summer Marguerite, Chrysanthemum Maximum, is greatly improved in this variety, Maximum Præcox, which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. 6d. per packet.

162 **Maximum King Edward VII.**—This is one of the largest and handsomest of the Chrysanthemum Maximum varieties — a very large, pure white flower with fine form. 6d. per packet.

A.S. CINERARIA.

163 **Maritima Candidissima** — A very pretty ornamental foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

Hybrida — For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 37.

A.S. CLARKIA.

An exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time. Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders, very easy of cultivation, 2 ft.

164 **Double, Extra Choice Mixed**—3d. pkt.

165 **Single, All Varieties Mixed**—3d. pkt.

CLEMATIS.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

S. CLEOME PUNGENS.

(Giant Spider Plant.)

166—A very vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months. It is almost a perpetual bloomer; the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long, slender seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. It is very effective, and grows freely in the open ground. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. CLIANTHUS.

167 **Dampieri** (Sturt's Desert Pea)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.

No. 162—C. Maximum King Edward VII.

168 **Puniceus** (Glory Pea of New Zealand) — A splendid Spring-flowering shrub, with very showy scarlet flowers, which are produced in great abundance. Hardy Perennial, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

169 **Puniceus Albus**—This variety differs from the well-known Glory Pea of New Zealand in the colour of its flowers, which are white instead of scarlet. Hardy Perennial, 5 ft. 6d. per pkt.

No. 167—Clianthus Dampieri.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 184—Nasturtium—Ivy-leaved (Climber).

CLIMBERS.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

170 **Balloon Vine**—A rapid-growing, handsome Summer climber, small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels shaped like small balloons. Height, 10 to 15 ft. (S.) 3d. per pkt.

171 **Bryonopsis**—A beautiful Summer climber. Flowers yellow, followed by pretty cherry-like green fruits, which change to bright scarlet marbled with white. (S.) 3d. per packet.

172 **Convolvulus Major** (Mixed)—Handsome climbers, indispensable for trellises, verandahs, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

173 **Convolvulus, Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories**—Splendid climbers. The exquisite beauty and enormous size of the flowers, with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. Mixed. (S.) 6d. per packet.

174 **Dolichos** (Japanese) **"Daylight"**—A very vigorous grower, covered with large spikes of pure white flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

175 ——— **"Darkness"**—Similar to above, except that the flowers are of a deep reddish-violet or lavender-purple colour (S.) 6d. per packet.

176 **Humulus Japonicus** (Japanese Hop)—The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, etc. (S.) 6d. per packet.

177 ——— **Variegated** (Variegated Japanese Hop)—A fine variety with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green. Some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

178 **Ipomœa Noctiflora Hybrida** (Hybrid Moon Flower)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten or twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 6d. per packet.

179 ——— **Heavenly Blue**—A most beautiful hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 6d. per packet.

180 ——— **Setosa** (Brazilian Morning Glory)—This Ipomœa is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

181 **Mina Lobata**—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers, borne in long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

182 **Nasturtium, Tall, Mixed**—Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences trellis-work, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet

183 ——— **Tall, Variegated-leaved, Mixed**—The leaves are beautifully variegated with yellow, white, and green, and form a striking contrast to the various coloured flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

184 ——— **Ivy-leaved, Mixed**—The flowers are of medium size; the petals are quite narrow and standing well apart from each other present a striking star-like appearance. (S.) 6d. per pkt.

No. 173—Convolvulus—Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories (Climbers).

SWEET PEAS.

(See pp. 72 to 74.)

185 **Thunbergia, Choice Mixed**—Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, etc, 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

186 **Tropæolum Canariensis** (Canary Bird Creeper)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Climbers, see p. 74.)

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

187 **Ampelopsis Veitchi** (Virginian Creeper)—A well-known climber, with olive-green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson, and orange in the Autumn. Hardy Perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.

No. 207—Passiflora Edulis (Passion Fruit).

188 **Aristolochia elegans**—This is a splendid Perennial creeper, producing immense flowers of a dark purple and white colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

189 **Bignonia Tweediana**—A splendid Perennial climber, producing large clusters of beautiful yellow flowers. (S.) 3d. per packet.

190 **Centrosema Grandiflora** (Butterfly Pea)—Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feathered markings through the centre. The seeds should be soaked in hot water before they are sown. (S.) 6d. per packet.

No. 195—Cobæa Macrostemma (Climber).

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 220—Coleus, Mixed.

191 **Clematis, Large-flowering Hybrids**—Handsome climbers. The seed has been saved from the finest blooms of all the best and newest varieties, and can be depended upon to produce splendid flowers and probably new varieties. (S.) 1s. per packet.

192 —— **Mixed** — Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

193 —— **Flammula**—White, sweet-scented (S.) 3d. per packet.

194 **Cobæa Scandens** — A rapid-growing climber, with large purple-lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d per packet.

195 —— **Macrostemma** — This beautiful climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety C. Scandens, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective, with long stamens. (S.) 6d. per packet.

196 **Dolichos Lignosus** (Hyacinth Bean)—Well-known hardy climbing plant of free growth, flowering in clusters: purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

197 **Dolichos Albus**—The white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. pkt

198 **Eccremocarpus Scaber** — Splendid climber, valuable for trellis-work, etc Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. pkt

No. 192—Clematis Mixed.

199 **Ipomœa Leari** (Blue Dawn)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

200 **Kudza Vine** (Pueraria Thunbergiana) A splendid climber, with purplish-violet Wistaria-like flowers. The large bright green leaves afford a dense shade and is invaluable for covering arbors, fences, old buildings, etc. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

201 **Lophospermum Scandens** — A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Foxglove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 3d. per packet.

202 **Mandevillea Suaveolens**—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.

203 **Maurandia Barclayana**—Deep violet. 3d. per packet.

204 —— **Grandiflora Alba**—A great improvement on the old white variety, the flowers being larger and more freely produced. (S.) 9d. per packet.

205 —— **Mixed**—Very graceful climbers with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters. (S.) 3d. per packet.

206 **Medeola Asparagoides**—A half-hardy Perennial climber, produces long, graceful leafy stems. Splendid for hanging baskets and house decoration (S.) 6d. per packet.

207 **Passiflora Edulis** (Passion Fruit)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.

208 —— **Cœrulea Grandiflora** — Pretty blue and white flowers. (S.) 6d. pkt

209 **Pea, Everlasting, White** — A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, etc. Excellent for cut flowers (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

210 —— **Everlasting, Red** — (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

211 —— **Everlasting, Pink Beauty** — White, edged and shaded with rose-pink. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

212 —— **Everlasting, Blue** (Lathyrus Pubescens) — Produces lovely pale blue flowers resembling Wistaria Sinensis (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

213 —— **Everlasting, Mixed**—(A.S.) 3d. per packet.

Seed of the Everlasting Peas takes a long time to germinate.

214 **Phaseolus Caracalla** (Snail Flower)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. per packet.

215 **Physianthus Albens** (Cruel Plant)—A very curious climber, bearing large pods, lined with a silky substance. The flowers are white, somewhat resembling Stephanotis. (S.) 6d. per packet.

216 **Solanum Seaforthianum**—A splendid climber, producing beautiful clusters of blue flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

S. CLINTONIA.

Beautiful little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders edgings, and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

217 **Elegans**—Blue, ½ ft. 3d. per packet

COBÆA (See Climbers, p. 48).

A.S. COLLINSIA.

218 **Mixed**—Exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. COLEUS.

219 **Dwarf Large-leaved**—A dwarf strain, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; varying from blackest red to red, marbled and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 in. 2s. per packet.

220 **Mixed**—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, 1½ ft. Tender Perennial. 2s. per packet.

(For Collections of Coleus, see p. 74.)

A.S. COLLOMIA.

221 **Coccinea** — Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COLUMBINE.

(See Aquilegia.)

S. COMMELINA.

222 **Sellowiana**—Produces large blue butterfly-like blossoms, which are very pretty, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.

S. CONVALLARIA.

223 **Majalis Alba** (Lily of the Valley)—A great favourite. Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. CONVOLVULUS.

224 **Mauritanicus** — A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit, very suitable for suspended baskets, etc. 6d. per pkt.

225 **Minor Mixed**—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. pkt.

226 —— **Crimson Beauty**—A new variety of upright habit, with rich crimson-violet flowers. 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Climbing Varieties, see p. 47.)

A.S. COSMIDIUM.

Very showy and useful plants for beds or borders, continuing in bloom throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

227 **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 206—Medeola Asparagoides.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 236—Crotalaria Retusa (The Dwarf Yellow Pea.)

S. **COSMOS.**

A fine class of free-flowering Annuals, natives of Mexico. The plants grow from 5 to 6 ft. high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

228 **Giant Early-flowering Fancy, Mixed** —The flowers of this superb strain measure from 3 to 4 in. across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink and deep rose, to crimson. 6d. per packet.

229 **Klondyke**—A fine variety, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from 2 to 3 in. in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange-yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the Cosmos bipinnata hybrida. 6d. per pkt.

230 **Marguerite**—One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from 2½ to 3 in. across; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerite. About 50 per cent. come true. 6d. per packet.

No. 229—Cosmos—Klondyke.

231 **"Pearl"**—Pure white. 3d. per pkt.

232 **Purple**—3d. per packet.

233 **Pink**—3d. per packet.

234 **Mixed**—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **COWSLIP.**

235 **Mixed**—Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CROTALARIA RETUSA.**

236 **The Dwarf Yellow Pea**—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters, like a Sweet Pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. It blooms early, and continues a long time. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CYANUS** (Cornflower).

Very hardy and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The blue variety is a splendid button-hole flower. Hardy Annuals.

237 **Double Mixed**—Produces about 50 per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

238 **Emperor William**—Very deep blue flowers; showy and beautiful, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

239 **Minor, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Cyanus, see p. 74.)

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 38.)

S. **CYPERUS** (Umbrella Plant).

240 **Alternifolius**—Excellent as a decorative plant, thrives well in soil or water. A splendid hardy, useful plant for window and table decoration, 1½ to 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **DAISY** (Bellis Perennis).

Well-known and favourite plants for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

241 **Delicata**—White, tinged rose; beautiful and most delicate colour. 6d. pkt.

242 **Giant Snowball**—Beautiful, large, double white-flowered variety. 6d. pkt.

243 **Longfellow**—Large dark rose-coloured flowers, with long stems, excellent for cutting. 6d. per packet.

244 **Maxima Mixed**—A new strain, producing very large flowers. 6d. per pkt.

245 **The Bride**—A beautiful variety, producing extra large white flowers which are very double. 6d. per packet.

246 **Mixed, Double**—Contains several varieties. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **DAHLIA.**

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers.

No. 255—Datura—Cornucopia.

247 **Cactus, Double, Mixed**—Saved from a large collection, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

248 **Cactus, Single, Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

249 **Colossal, Single, Mixed**—The flowers of this strain are enormous, being 8 to 9 in. in diameter; the stalks are long and the petals wide and perfect, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

250 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

251 **Giant Perfection**—A large single French strain, producing flowers 4 to 5½ in. in diameter, in a variety of splendid colours, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

252 **Pæony-flowered, Double Mixed**—The enormous double flowers resemble a very large-flowered Tree Pæony, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

253 **Single**—Finest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

254 **"Tom Thumb," Single, Mixed**—A distinct class, of a close, very compact habit; splendid for bedding and edgings, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

S. **DATURA** (Trumpet Flower).

Interesting plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet-scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.

255 **Cornucopia** (Horn of Plenty)—A fine variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is purple and French white. 6d. per packet.

256 **Golden Queen**—A beautiful variety, producing flowers of gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long and very double. 6d. per packet.

No. 241—Daisy—Delicata.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 265—Dianthus Heddewigi Nobilis—(Royal Pinks.)

A.S. **DELPHINIUM.**

(Perennial Larkspur.)

The genus Delphinium, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Autumn is the best time to sow the seed. Hardy Perennials.

257 **Chinense**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials, flowering the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.

258 —— **Blue Butterfly**—A very charming salvia-blue variety, forming a compact free-flowering bush of about 15 in. in height. 6d. per packet.

No. 268—Dianthus—Mourning Cloak.

259 **Formosum**—Blue and white. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

260 **Hybridum**—Single and double mixed. Saved from a magnificent collection of over 60 varieties. 1s. per packet.

261 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection of Kelway's best Single and Double named varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of these beautiful flowers. 2s. per packet.

DESERT PEA.

(See Clianthus Dampieri.)

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.

(See Nigella.)

A.S. **DIANTHUS.**

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.

262 **Chinensis, fl. pl.** (Indian Pink) — Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

263 **Diadematus, fl. pl.** (Diadem Pink)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

264 **Heddewigi, Mixed** — Flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

265 —— **Nobilis, Mixed** (Royal Pinks)—The flowers are of a noble shape, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The petals are frilled and fringed, giving the large flower a graceful and light appearance. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

266 **Hybridus, fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. Very large flowering, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

267 **Laciniatus, fl. pl.**—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

268 **Mourning Cloak**—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep blackish-purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

269 **Princess Pinks, Mixed** — A single strain, producing dark and most peculiar colours, as purplish-violet, blood red, etc. Many of the flowers show most effective markings, either by star designs or light-coloured, almost white, edgings. 9d. per packet.

270 **Salmon Queen, fl. pl.**—A very fine and striking flower of a rich salmon-scarlet and very double, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

271 **Snowdrift** — Produces large double white flowers, with laciniated petals; very fine, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 267—Dianthus Laciniatus, fl. pl.

272 **Superbissimus, Mixed**—A lovely new strain of Single Dianthus. The flowers are very large, with crested surface to the petals and white throats, giving the flowers a very striking and charming appearance, 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

273 **Vesuvius**—A single variety, producing intense orange-scarlet flowers of a most brilliant colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

274 **Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing all the best Single and Double Annual varieties, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Dianthus, see p. 74.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)

A.S. **DIGITALIS.**

(Foxglove.)

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders. They are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

275 **Gloxinoides**—Mixed, 4 ft. 3d. pkt.

276 **Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties** — Mixed. A magnificent strain, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

277 **Fine Mixed**—A beautiful mixture, 4 ft 3d. per packet.

No. 273—Dianthus Vesuvius.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 302—Dwarf Gaillardia.

DOLICHOS.

(See Climbers, pages 47 and 48.)

DUSTY MILLER.

(See Centaurea Candidissima.)

ECCREMOCARPUS.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

EMMENANTHE.

(Californian Whispering Bells.)

A beautiful Annual plant, producing golden-yellow flowers.

278 **Penduliflora** — Golden-yellow, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **ESCHSCHOLTZIA**

(Californian Poppy.)

These are among the finest plants we have for Summer and Autumn blooming, suitable for mixed borders and masses. The seed does best sown in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain, as they do not readily transplant. Thin to about 9 inches apart. Hardy Annuals.

279 **Californica**—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

No. 301—Fuchsia, Mixed.

280 **Dainty Queen**—The colour of the flower is pale coral pink, slightly deeper towards the edges, with a ground-work of delicate cream and is the same colour inside the flower as outside. 6d. per packet.

281 **Golden West**—A superb variety, producing very large deep yellow flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

282 **Mandarin**—Bright orange flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

283 **Rose Queen**—A splendid variety, of erect habit, producing flowers of a rosy carmine colour, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

284 **All Varieties Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

EVENING-SCENTED STOCK.

(See Mathiola Bicornis.)

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA.

S. (Mexican Fire Plant.)

285 A beautiful variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Mid-summer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts. The surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. pkt.

EVERLASTING PEAS.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

EVERLASTINGS.

286 **Acroclinium Album, fl. pl.** — Daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded Flowers double white; about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

287 —— **Roseum, fl. pl.**—Flowers double rose, about 50 per cent. come true 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

288 **Ammobium Grandiflorum**—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful, when dried, for bouquets, 2 ft. (A.) 3d. per pkt.

289 **Globe Amaranth, Dwarf Mixed**—Very showy, handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button," ½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

290 **Helichrysum Compositum Maximum** — Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand. 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

291 **Rhodanthe Maculata**—The flowers of the Rhodanthe are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

292 —— —— **Alba** — Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

293 —— **Manglesi** — Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

294 —— **Atrosanguinea** — Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

295 —— **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

296 **Statice Suworowi** — A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, about sixteen inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers. almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

No. 300—Freesia Refracta Alba.

297 **Xeranthemum Annuum, Mixed**—Very free bloomers, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.

(For Collections of Everlastings, see page 74.)

S. **FENZLIA.**

298 **Dianthiflora** — A splendid profuse blooming neat little plant, beautiful for pot culture; requires considerable moisture. Flowers rosy lilac. Half-hardy Annual, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

FEVERFEW.

(See Pyrethrum.)

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Myosotis.)

FOXGLOVE.

(See Digitalis.)

A.S. **FREESIA.**

These pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

299 **Leichtlini** — White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 3d. per packet.

300 **Refracta Alba**—Pure white. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **FUCHSIA.**

301 **Mixed**—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **GAILLARDIA.**

A class of very effective and showy bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers; splendid for table decoration. Hardy Biennials.

302 **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed**—They form compact bushes, and bear long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is just as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per pkt.

303 **Grandiflora, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

No. 315—Godetia—Gloriosa.

304 **Grandiflora, Newest Perennial Varieties, Mixed** — Saved from all the best new large-flowered Perennial varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

305 **Lorenziana, Mixed** — Large globular heads, ranging in colour from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

306 **Picta** — Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. GAZANIA.

307 **Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed** — These hybrids originated from a fine collection of large-flowered Gazanias, of brilliant and varied colours. If sown early in Autumn, the plants produce their many-hued flowers uninterruptedly all through the following Summer and Autumn. 1s. per pkt.

GERANIUM (See Pelargonium).

S. GERBERA JAMESONI.

(Barberton Daisy.)

308 This beautiful herbaceous plant is easily cultivated. It requires well-drained soil and a fairly sunny position. The flowers are an intense rich scarlet, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, and are borne well above the foliage, on footstalks from 18 to 24 inches in length 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. GEUM.

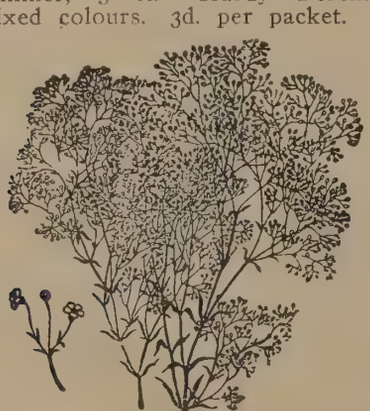
Pretty, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennials.

309 **Atrosanguineum, fl. pl.**—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

310 **Coccineum**—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

S. GLADIOLUS.

311 **Childsi**—The seed should be sown in the Spring, in pots or pans under glass Seedlings generally bloom the second Summer, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials Mixed colours. 3d. per packet.



No. 324—Gypsophylla Paniculata.

312 **Præcox**—Seedlings of this new strain will flower the same year as sown. The blooms are large and the colours very fine and well marked. 9d. pkt.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

(See Everlastings, page 51.)

GLORY PEA.

(See Clianthus puniceus.)

GLOXINIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 38.)

A.S. GODETIA.

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

313 **Crimson Glow**—This variety forms a compact little bush 9 inches in height, which is covered with dazzling crimson flowers. 6d. per packet.

314 **Duchess of Albany**—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful glossy, satiny, white flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

315 **Gloriosa** — A beautiful variety, with large satiny, brilliant deep blood-red flowers; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

316 **Lady Albermarle** — Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

317 **Rubicunda Splendens, fl. pl.**—Brilliant red, double; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

318 **Sunset** — Rosy crimson, the most dazzling colour of all, and by far the most compact, forming perfect bushes 9 inches high. 6d. per packet.

319 **The Bride**—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

320 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL.

(See page 71.)

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL.

(See page 71.)

A.S. GYPSOPHYLLA.

Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers, excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil.

321 **Elegans**—White, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt. Hardy Annual.

322 —— **Grandiflora**—A splendid variety, the flowers being pure white, and very large compared with the older varieties. Hardy Annual. ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

323 **Muralis**—Rose, Hardy Annual. ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

324 **Paniculata**—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

325 **Rokejeka**—A tall strong-growing Perennial variety, bearing delicate rosy-pink flowers. 6d. per packet.

HEARTSEASE.

(See Pansy.)

A.S. HELENIUM.

326 **Bigelowi** — A beautiful hardy Perennial, producing bright yellow flowers with a black centre. They are splendid for cut blooms, and of easy cultivation, thriving in any soil, 4 ft. 6d. per pkt.

No. 332—Miniature Sunflower.

S. HELIANTHUS.

(Sunflower.)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

327 **Double Miniature**—The flowers vary in colour from tender light yellow to dark yellow, including a nearly white variety; about 50 per cent. come true. 6d. per packet.

328 **Globosus Fistulosus** — Large double Sunflower; bright orange flowers, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

329 **Golden Nigger**—A very striking variety, with flowers of a deep golden colour, with a black eye. The stems and foliage are dark. 6d. per packet.

330 **Henry Wilde** — Tall, single. The flowers are medium sized, and consist of a small, jet-black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

331 **Large Russian** — Very large single variety, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

332 **Miniature** — A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

333 —— **Grandiflora**—A fine variety, with golden-yellow flowers about twice the size of Stella, and of good form. 6d. per packet.

No. 307—Gazania—Large-flowered Hybrids, Mixed.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 342—Heliotropium, Regal.

334 **Orion**—A beautiful single Sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia, 4 ft. 6d. pkt.

335 **Perkeo**—The plants form compact bushes that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height. The seed offered will come about 80 per cent. true. 6d. per pkt.

336 **Silver Queen**—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 3d. pkt.

337 **Stella**—A miniature-flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

338 **Finest Mixed**—3d. per packet.

339 **Red Perennial**—A remarkably showy and perfectly distinct Perennial Sunflower. The plant attains a height of 3 or 4 ft., and is covered with pinkish-red flowers, varying in size from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; about 50 per cent. come true from seed. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

HELICHRYSUM.

(See Everlastings, page 51.)

No. 347—Hibiscus Immutabilis Albus.

S. **HELIOTROPE** (Cherry Pie).

Popular, sweet-scented, bedding plants. Half-hardy Perennials. Height, 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

340 **Giant White**—A beautiful variety, producing large umbels of pure white flowers, which are beautifully scented. 1s. per packet.

341 **Queen Marguerite**—A beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

342 **Regal** (Dwarf Giant-flowered)—The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 in. in diameter. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark violet, lilac, and pale lavender, 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

343 **Mixed**—6d. per packet.

A.S. **HEUCHERA.**

A beautiful class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended.

344 **Hybrida Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing many new and beautiful colours, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

345 **Sanguinea**—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

S. **HIBISCUS.**

346 **Crimson Eye**—A fine Perennial variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety-crimson in the centre, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

347 **Immutabilis Albus**—This variety is a fine addition to the Perennial shrubby species of Hibiscus. It produces in great abundance, all through the Summer, flowers of the purest white, which rise well above the graceful foliage. 1s. per packet.

348 **Sunset**—A fine shrubby Perennial variety; flowers rich, deep cream, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4 ft. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **HOLLYHOCK.**

Well-known garden favourites, which need no description.

349 **Chater's Prize Strain**—Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5 ft. 1s. pkt.

350 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Hollyhocks, see p. 74.)

A.S. **HONESTY.**

(Satin Flower.)

Old-fashioned English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

351 **Purple**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

352 **Variegated-leaved**—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed. 3d. per packet.

353 **White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **HUMEA.**

354 **Elegans**—Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4 ft. 1s. per pkt.

No. 355—Hunnemannia Fumariæfolia.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

(Annual Japanese Hop.)

(See Climbers, page 47.)

S. **HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIÆFOLIA.**

355 A beautiful Biennial; bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly. It should not be transplanted; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 352—Honesty—Variegated-leaved.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 359—Incarvillea Delavayi—Pride of China.

A.S. **IBERIS.**

(Perennial Candytuft.)

Very showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

356 **Gibraltarica**—A large-flowered variety, with mauve-coloured flowers; magnificent. 9d. per packet.

357 **Sempervirens**—White, very fine. 6d. per packet.

ICE PLANT.

(See Mesembryanthemum.)

S. **IMPATIENS.**

358 **Holstii Hybrids, Mixed**—An improvement on the Sultani class; the flowers are larger, more rounded, and produced in greater numbers. The colours offered are quite distinct and very beautiful. 1s. per packet.

INDIAN PINK.

(See Dianthus.)

No. 363—Ixia, Mixed.

A.S. **INCARVILLEA.**

359 **Delavayi (Pride of China)**—A most beautiful Perennial, with Bignonia-like flowers of a rosy-carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. 9d. per pkt.

A.S. **INULA.**

360 **Glandulosa Grandiflora**—A fine hardy Perennial, producing flowers 2½ to 6 in. in diameter, of a deep orange colour, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

IPOMŒA.

(See Climbers, pp. 47 and 48.)

A.S. **IPOMOPSIS.**

Handsome plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

361 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **IRIS.**

362 **Kæmpferi** (Giant Japanese Iris)—A fine species, with beautiful large, tripaloid Clematis-like, both single and double flowers. Sow the seed in pots or pans under glass, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **IXIA.**

363 **Fine Mixed**—Very pretty South African bulbs. They flower on spikes, with the blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the style of a miniature Gladiolus. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **JACOBÆA.**

364 **Double Mixed**—Beautiful free-flowering hardy Annuals, producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **KAULFUSSIA.**

Pretty hardy Annuals for small beds or borders, ¾ ft.

365 **Amelloides**—Bright blue. 3d. per pkt.

366 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

KENILWORTH IVY.

(See Linaria Cymbalaria.)

Sebastopol,

13th March, 1909.

I have had really good reports of your seeds all around. The show I got myself from two 3d. packets of your Phlox Drummondi was really splendid; the variety of form and colour and fineness of bloom was not equalled in the district.

(Signed)

A. J. RUSHBROOK.

No. 356—Iberis Gibraltarica.

S. **KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA.**

(Summer Cypress.)

367 A highly ornamental Annual, of unusually rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids about 2½ ft. high, having a Cypress-like appearance. The foliage at first is of a light pea-green, changing in the Autumn to carmine and blood-red. Its bright colouring has given it another name—"Burning Bush." The seed can be sown in the open ground in September. The seedlings should be planted singly, so as to show their symmetrical form. 6d. per packet.

LADY'S SLIPPER, or TOUCH-ME-NOT.

(See Balsam.)

S. **LANTANA.**

368 **New Dwarf Compact Bedding Hybrids, Mixed**—A splendid novelty in bedding plants, of as easy culture as Geraniums or Verbenas, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

369 **Mixed**—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

No. 358—Impatiens Holstii—Hybrids, Mixed.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 371—Larkspur—Dwarf Rocket.

A.S. **LARKSPUR.**

(Annual Delphinium.)

Very showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

370 **Dwarf Candelabrum** — Mixed, dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

371 **Dwarf Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

372 **Emperor** — Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidical and compact habit, with fine foliage, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

373 **Rosy Scarlet** — A very striking tall-growing variety, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

374 **Tall Rocket** — Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Larkspur, see p. 74.)

No. 392—Lobelia Hamburgia.

S. **LAVATERA.**

(Tree Mallow.)

375 **Splendens Mixed**—A great improvement on the older sorts; highly recommended. Hardy Annual. 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

376 **Mixed**—Very showy plants for large borders. Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **LEPTOSIPHON.**

A most useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rockwork. Hardy Annuals.

377 **French Hybrids**—Mixed, 3 in. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **LEPTOSYNE.**

(Giant Yellow Marguerite.)

378 **Maritima**—A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Biennial, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

379 **Stillmani**—A fine variety, with golden-yellow flowers, blooming abundantly five to six weeks after sowing. Hardy Biennial. 9d. per packet.

A.S. **LINARIA.**

(Toad Flax.)

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

380 **Cymbalaria** (Kenilworth Ivy) — A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc.; flowers rich violet. 3d. per packet.

381 **Dalmatica** — A yellow-flowering Perennial variety, fine for cut blooms, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

382 **Excelsior Strain**—A splendid mixture, containing some beautiful varieties. 3d. per packet.

383 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea** — Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

384 **White Pearl**—The best white variety. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LINUM.**

(Flowering Flax.)

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy Annuals.

385 **Cœruleum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

386 **Flavum** — Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

387 **Rubrum** — Brilliant scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LOBELIA.**

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Half-hardy Annuals, which are better sown in the Autumn, but must be protected from the frost.

388 **Barnard's Perpetual** — Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals, ¾ ft. 6d. pkt.

No. 382—Linaria—Excelsior Strain.

389 **Cobalt Blue** — Deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

390 **Crystal Palace Compacta**—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

391 **Emperor William**—Dark blue, compact, and large-flowering, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

392 **Hamburgia**—A rapid growing variety, producing sky-blue flowers with a white eye. The best for hanging baskets. 9d. per packet.

393 **Prima Donna** — In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of Lobelia Speciosa. 6d. per packet.

394 **Royal Purple**—A fine variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

395 **Tenuior**—A charming variety, flowers cobalt-blue, with white centre, which are very large, nearly 1 in. in diameter, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

396 **White Gem**—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Lobelia, see p. 74.)

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 414—African Marigold.

LOPHOSPERMUM.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

S. **LOTUS.**

397 **Peliorhynchus** — A beautiful trailing plant, producing red flowers similar in shape to Clianthus, but smaller. Very effective and useful for hanging baskets, etc. 1s. per packet.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

(See Nigella.)

A.S. **LUPIN.**

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spikes of bloom, 3 ft. Hardy Annuals.

398 **Blue**—3d. per packet.

399 **White**—3d. per packet.

400 **Yellow**—3d. per packet.

401 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **LUPINUS.**

This class of plants is amongst the most beautiful of our border flowers; will flourish in almost any place or soil.

402 **Arboreus** — A Perennial variety, with bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

403 —— **Albus, "Snow Queen"** (Snow-white Tree Lupin)—A beautiful variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy-white flowers. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

404 **Douglasi Mixed**—Very fine new Perennial varieties, producing spikes of bloom fully 1 ft. in length, of various shades of pink, purple, blue, and white. If sown early in the Autumn they will flower the same year, 4 ft. 6d. per pkt.

405 **Annual Varieties Mixed**—3d. per pkt.

406 **Perennial Varieties Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **LYCHNIS.**

Showy herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

407 **Fulgens**—Brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MALOPE.**

The Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

408 **Grandiflora**—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MALVA.**

409 **Moschata Alba** (White Musk-scented Mallow)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high. It produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 3d. per pkt.

No. 409—Malva Moschata Alba.

MANDEVILLEA.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

MARGUERITE, or PARIS DAISY.

(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.)

A.S. **MARIGOLD.**

Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colours. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals. 1½ to 2 ft.

410 **African, Lemon**—3d. per packet.

411 —— —— **Prize Strain** — Very large and perfect flowers. Award of Merit, R.H.S. 6d. per packet.

412 —— **Orange**—3d. per pkt.

413 —— —— **Prize Strain** — Very large flowers of perfect shape. Award of Merit, R.H.S. 6d. per packet.

414 **African, Mixed**—3d. per packet.

415 **French, Legion of Honour**—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden-yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

416 —— **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

417 —— **Scotch Prize**—Saved from prize flowers only; a very fine strain. 6d. per packet.

418 —— **Double Pigmy Varieties Mixed** —This strain, which grows only 6 in. high, is strongly recommended for edgings and bedding. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Marigolds, see p. 74.)

A.S. **MARTYNIA.**

419 **Fragrans** — Handsome Annual, with large crimson, sweet-scented flowers, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MARVEL OF PERU.**

("Four o'clock.")

This class of plants well deserves extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

420 **Mixed**—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

421 **Tom Thumb Mixed** — Of very dwarf and compact habit, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. **MATHIOLA.**

(Evening Scented Stock.)

422 **Bicornis**—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MAURANDIA.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

MEDEOLA ASPARAGOIDES.

(See Climbers, page 48.)

No. 428—Mignonette—Bismarck.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 448—Myosotis Robusta Grandiflora (Forget-me-not.)

S. MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc.; will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

423 **Album** — White, ½ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

424 **Cordifolium Variegatum** — A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, excellent for growing in fern tubs, hanging baskets, etc., etc. Perennial. 6d. per packet.

425 **Crystallinum** (Ice Plant) — White, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

426 **Tricolor**—Crimson and white flowers, ¾ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per pkt.

No. 437—Mimulus—Emperor.

A.S. MICHAUXIA.

427 **Campanulata** — A very fine Biennial, throwing up a huge pyramidal flower spike 4 to 5 ft. high, which is covered with drooping Campanula-shaped flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

A.S. MIGNONETTE.

Universal favourites, deliciously scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

428 **Bismarck** — A splendid variety, with large spikes of deep-red flowers; a great improvement on Machet. 9d. per packet.

429 **Fiametta** — A dwarf variety, with large umbels of sweet-scented, dark-reddish flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

430 **Golden Queen**—Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy; one of the best, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

431 **Golden Machet** — A distinct variety, The plants are of strong, compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

432 **Goliath**—A fine giant-flowered variety. The colour is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes, 1½ ft. 9d. pkt.

433 **Large-flowered**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

434 **Machet** — Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Mignonette, see p. 74.)

S. MIMOSA.

(Sensitive Plant.)

435 **Pudica**—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. MIMULUS.

(Monkey Flower.)

A genus of exceedingly handsome, profuse-blooming plants, singularly shaped brilliantly coloured flowers, splendid for green-house and conservatory. Half-hardy Perennials.

436 **Clapham's Superb Strain** — Mixed. Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers, ¾ ft. 9d. per packet.

437 **Emperor**—A splendid strain, producing very large, richly-coloured flowers. Awarded a silver medal at the Floral Exhibition, at Frankfort-o-M., 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

438 **Queen's Prize**—A very fine strain, producing large flowers of fine form and very rich colours. Highly recommended. 9d. pkt.

No. 434—Mignonette—Machet.

439 **Tigrinus Duplex** (Hose-in-Hose) — Beautiful double tigered and spotted varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

440 —— **Grandiflorus**—Very large flowering, tigered and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

MINA LOBATA.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

MORNING GLORY.

(See Convolvulus.)

A.S. MUSK.

441 **Moschatus**—The well-known scented variety of Mimulus. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

442 —— **Compactus**—A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant, ½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. MYOSOTIS.

(Forget-me-not.)

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

443 **Arvenis** — The old English Forget-me-not. 3d. per packet.

No. 446—Myosotis Dissitiflora—Elfriede.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

444 **Alpestris Stricta Grandiflora Alba**—This white pillar-shaped Forget-me-not is most striking. All the branches that form the plants grow straight up, which makes it useful for pot culture or for edgings. 9d. per packet.
445 **Dissitiflora** — Flowers blue, larger than any other Myosotis, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.
446 —— **Dissitiflora Elfriede**—A splendid variety of compact habit; the deep blue flowers are borne on long strong stems, which makes it especially valuable for cutting. 9d. per packet.
447 **Palustris**—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
448 **Robusta Grandiflora** — A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
449 **Sylvatica**—Pale blue, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
450 **Victoria**—A splendid variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest Forget-me-nots, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

S. NASTURTIUM.

The dwarf-improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Half-hardy Annuals.

Tall Mixed—See Climbers, page 47.

451 **Tom Thumb, Beauty of Malvern** — Orange-scarlet, very free-blooming, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
452 —— **Crystal Palace Gem** — Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
453 —— **Empress of India**—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage Flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich and full of fire, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.
454 —— **King Carmine** — Rich velvety-carmine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
455 —— **King Golden** — Rich golden-yellow, dark foliage, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

No. 461—Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni.

456 **Tom Thumb, King Vesuvius** — Rich apricot, very striking, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
457 **Queen of Tom Thumbs** (Variegated Foliage) — The flowers are a rich bright crimson, which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage, and is a strikingly handsome and useful bedding or pot plant. Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society. 6d. per packet.
458 —— **Mixed** (Variegated Foliage) —A beautiful strain, with variegated foliage. The colours range from deep crimson to yellow buff and spotted; very showy, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
459 **Tom Thumb, Terra Cotta**—Tinted with salmon, very showy, quite unique, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.
460 —— **Finest Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI.

461 One of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The flowers are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. Mixed colours, 1 ft. 9d. pkt.

A.S. NEMOPHILA.

(Love Grove.)

This is one of the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours most strikingly beautiful.
462 **Insignis**—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light blue flowers, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.
463 **All Varieties Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. pkt.
(For Collections of Nemophila, see p. 74.)

A.S. NICOTIANA.

(Var. Tobacco Plant.)

464 **Affinis**—Produces splendid long, white flowers on long terminal tubes, which render it valuable for bouquets. Very sweet scented, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.
465 —— **Hybrida, Mixed** — The beautifully-coloured flowers have the same sweet fragrance as Nicotiana Affinis. Hardy Perennials, 4 ft. 6d. per pkt.
466 **Sanderæ** — This hardy variety, with its rosy-carmine flowers, produces a beautiful effect, either in flower beds or shrubbery borders. Hardy Perennial, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.
467 **Sylvestris** — Produces tubular, white flowers, which are deliciously perfumed, 4 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NIEREMBERGIA.

468 **Gracilis**—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NIGELLA.

(Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.)

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.
469 **Miss Jekyll** — A fine variety, producing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers, which are of a clear Cornflower blue, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.
470 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

No. 460—Dwarf Nasturtium.

A.S. NOLANA.

471 **Mixed** — Very pretty trailing plants, well adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc., ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

S. NYCTERINIA.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, etc.
472 **Capensis**—White, brown centre, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.
473 **Selaginoides** — Pink, with yellow centre, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NYMPHÆA (Water Lily).

474 **Alba** — The well-known old white variety. 6d. per packet.
475 **Cœrulea**—Blue. 1s. per packet.

A.S. ŒNOTHERA.

A beautiful free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rock-work, etc., 1 ft. Hardy Annual.
476 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. OXLIP.

477 **Mixed**—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty. Hardy Perennials, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. OXYURA.

478 **Chrysanthemoides** — Showy Hardy Annual, produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 462—Nemophila Insignis.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

PANSY (Heartsease)—Our Great Speciality.

We make Pansies one of our specialities, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say, from **January to April, if good blooms are wanted.** Hardy Perennials.

FINEST STRAINS OF MIXED PANSIES.

479 **Bugnot's Exhibition Mixture**—A splendid strain, saved from one of the finest collections in the world, and is sure to give the greatest satisfaction. The flowers are large, and of good form. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

480 **Empress Mixture**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 2s. per packet.

481 **English and Scotch**—Splendid mixed. 1s. per packet.

482 **Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed**—Very large and of good substance; rich and brilliant shades of colour; very fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

483 **Giant "Madame Perret"**—The flowers pass from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. 1s. per packet.

484 **Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece"**—This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. The large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

485 **Giant Striped, Mixed**—The perfection of all the striped varieties; the growth of the plants being vigorous and robust, whilst the flowers are of enormous size. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

486 **"Incomparable" Mixed**—We doubt if any mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as this mixture. The hundreds of testimonials we have received from time to time from all parts of Australia, and the numerous prizes it has won, prove the high quality of this strain We spare no expense in procuring from the most notable Pansy specialists in the world the very best strains, which are all included in this mixture. We also add to it each year all the latest novelties of known merit, thus making it the most up-to-date mixture on the market. 2s. 6d. per packet.

487 **Non Plus Ultra**—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. per packet.

488 **Orchid-flowered**—A splendid strain, comprising rare shades, resembling splendidly-coloured Orchids. 1s. per packet.

489 **Parisian Giant Improved**—A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five-spotted Pansy. 1s. per packet.

490 **Triumph of the Giants**—This is one of the finest strains in cultivation. The flowers are curled like the "Masterpiece" Pansy. The plants are very robust, and form round, compact bushes. 1s. 6d. per packet.

491 **Tufted Varieties, Mixed**—The plants grow in dense, compact little bushes. The colours range in all shades of white, pink, blue, purple, yellow, as self-colours or in combinations. Excellent for borders. 6d. per packet.

492 **Wrede's Prize German**—A magnificent strain, containing many beautiful gold and silver-edged varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

493 **Fine Mixed**—Containing several named varieties. 6d. per packet.

494 **Mixed**—Excellent for bedding purposes. 3d. per packet.

"Incomparable" Collection of PANSIES (See page 61.)

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have had the 2s. 6d. packet of Pansy Seed and secured several 1st Prizes at the shows. (Signed) N. McLEAN, Ardgour, Upper Beaconsfield. 27/2/09.

Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that our Pansies this year have again proved to be very fine. There are some new kinds which are superior to any we have had before, both for richness of colour and fine markings. (Signed) CHAS. E. BATHURST, Bishop's Court, Bathurst, N.S.W. 1st October, 1909.

I would like to mention that the Pansies we got from you last year took 1st Prize at the Boort Agricultural Show. (Signed) Mrs. E. JONES, Pine Vale, Terrappee. 26th February, 1909.

You will be glad to hear that the Pansy seed I got from you last year won First and Second in the Open Class at the Canterbury United Horticultural Society. (Signed) A. MURIE, Gardener to W. Strange, Esq., Papanui Road, St. Albans, New Zealand.

I have had a lovely show of your Incomparable Pansies this season, some of which are still blooming. (Signed) HENRY H. HALL, The Castle, Boundary Street, Bendigo. 19th January, 1910.

The 2s. 6d. packet of Pansy seed I got from you early in the year turned out a splendid lot of Pansies, which are the admiration of everyone who sees them. (Signed) J. M. HARRIS, Donald. 19th October, 1909.

No. 484—Pansy—Masterpiece.

No. 483—Giant Pansy—"Madame Perret."

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES.

Beautiful class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size.

495 **Giant Azure Blue**—6d. per packet.
496 **Giant Fire King**—Crimson and gold. 6d. per packet.
497 **Giant Freya**—Silver-edged. 6d. per packet.
498 **Giant King of the Blacks**—6d. per packet.
499 **Giant Snowflake**—White. 6d. per packet.
500 **Giant White**—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.
501 **Giant Yellow**—With large black eye. 6d. per packet.
502 **Giant Mixed**—6d. per packet.

The Collection of Seven Giant Named Trimardeau Pansies, 1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.

VARIOUS NAMED PANSIES.

503 **Andromeda**—The colour is a very delicate apple blossom, generally showing a soft lavender-blue or rosy-lilac hue. 1s. per packet.
504 **Emperor Frederick**—Dark red, bordered with orange-scarlet, 6d. per packet.
505 **Emperor William**—Ultramarine-blue, very showy. 6d. pkt.
506 **Eros**—The colour of this variety is a deep velvety-brown, with a broad yellow margin. 1s. per packet.
507 **Improved Peacock**—A giant-flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.
508 **Lord Beaconsfield**—Large purple-violet, top petals shading to white; very fine. 6d. per packet.
509 **Mourning Bride**—Black purple, with red or white edge. 6d. per packet.
510 **President Carnot**—Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. 6d. per packet.
511 **Pretiosa**—Each petal is marked with a very large blotch of deep violet colour; these blotches are surrounded by a brilliant rose ground colour, and the ground colour is margined with a pure white edge. 1s. per packet.
512 **Psyche**—Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated The characteristic five velvety-violet blotches or eyes are surrounded by a broad white edge. Comes quite true from seed. 1s. per packet.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

The "Incomparable" Collection of Pansies.

This Collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains:—

Empress Mixture.
English and Scotch.
Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed.
Non Plus Ultra, Mixed.
Triumph of the Giants.
Wrede's Prize German, Mixed.

Price, 3s. 6d. per Collection. **(No Half Collections supplied.)**

(For German Collections of Pansies, see p. 74.)

I have once more won a good many prizes with Pansies and Petunias grown from your seed.

(Signed) E. WAIT, Grey Street, Traralgon.

22nd December, 1909.

No. 482—Pansy—Giant Five-Spotted.

No. 515—Petstemon.

PASSIFLORA.

(See Climbers, p. 48.)

A.S. **PELARGONIUM.**

(Geranium.)

Beautiful showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.

513 **Large-flowered, or Show** — Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.

514 **Zonale**—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **PENTSTEMON.**

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

515 **Mixed** — Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

516 **Grandiflora, Mixed**—A beautiful strain, producing very brilliant flowers of large size, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. **PETUNIA.**

This flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials.

518 **Double Striped and Blotched** — Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. pkt.

519 **Giants of California**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 in. across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of

No. 519—Petunia—Giants of California.

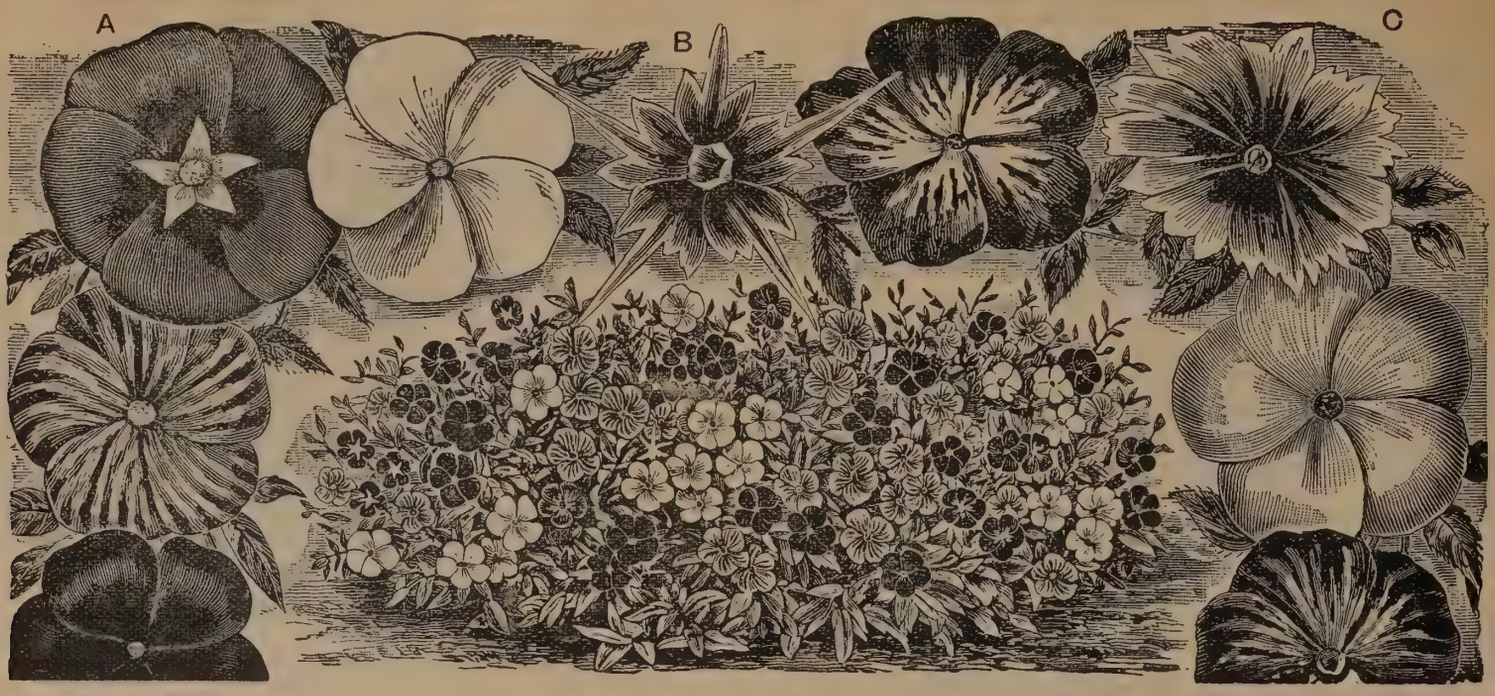
S. **PERILLA.**

Ornamental foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

517 **Atropurpurea Laciniata** — Rich bronze - coloured, finely laciniated leaves, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 525—Petunia—King Alphonso.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.



No. 534—Phlox Drummondi, Extra Choice Mixed.

A.—No. 537—Phlox D. Grand. Splendens. **B.**—No. 530—Phlox D. Cuspidata. **C.**—No. 535—Phlox D. Fimbriata.

colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon, running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

520 **Giant Double Mixed**—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great numbers. 1s. 6d. per packet.

No. 524—Petunia—Intus Aurea (Fringed Yellow-Throated).

521 **Grandiflora Fimbriata, fl. pl.**—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. pkt.

522 **Hender and Sons' Single Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

523 —— **Double Fringed**—2s. 6d. per pkt.

524 **Intus Aurea** (Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties)—All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply defined golden-yellow throat. 1s. 6d. per packet.

525 **King Alphonso**—This fine Petunia of the Grandiflora Superbissima class bears large dark crimson flowers; a percentage of which are frilled to such an extent that the brilliant black throat of the flower is entirely concealed. 2s. per packet.

526 **Single, Large-flowered** — Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

527 **Single**—Finest mixed. 6d. per pkt.

(For Collections of Petunias, see p. 74.)

A.S. PHACELIA.

Very pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

528 **Campanularia** — Flowers, rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA.

(Snail Flower.)

(See Climbers, p. 48.)

PHEASANT'S EYE.

(See Adonis Aestivalis.)

A.S. PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

529 **Alba**—Pure white, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

530 **Cuspidata** (The Star-shaped Phlox)—Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

No. 528—Phacelia Campanularia.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 550—Polyanthus.

531 **Decussata**—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2 ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. per packet.

532 **Double Mixed**—Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, doubles best in sandy soils. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 533—Dwarf Phlox—"Cecily."

533 **Dwarf "Cecily," Mixed**—A splendid new large-flowering strain of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

534 **Extra Choice Mixed**—A selection of brilliant colours of all the tall classes. 1s. per packet.

535 **Fimbriata**—Finest mixed. An elegant class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming variety of this favourite flower. 6d. per packet.

536 **Grandiflora**—Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

537 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens**—Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

538 **Nana Compacta**—Finest mixed. A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf and compact habit; a really handsome class, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

539 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Phlox, see p. 74.)

S. PHYSALIS.

540 **Francheti** (Giant Japanese Winter Cherry)—A remarkably showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot plant in the greenhouse. The fruit is edible to those who like it. 6d. per packet.

PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.

(See Climbers, p. 48.)

A.S. PICOTEE.

541 **Choice Mixed**—Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Picotees, see p. 74.)

A.S. PINK.

542 **Choice Mixed**—Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

No. 536—Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora.

S. PLATYSTEMON.

543 **Californicum**—A very showy dwarf annual, with bright lemon-coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. POINCIANA.

544 **Gillesi** (Bird of Paradise Flower)—A very pretty and novel shrub of easy culture. The flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are of a rich golden-yellow, while the large pistils are of a bright crimson colour and spread out in fan-like form. The foliage is similar to that of an Acacia, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

A.S. POLYANTHUS.

Beautiful class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

545 **Blue-flowered**—A splendid new strain, producing large trusses of flowers in different shades of blue. Highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

546 **Duplex** (Hose-in-Hose)—Mixed colours. 1s. per packet.

547 **Giant Crimson**—A very showy variety, producing large crimson flowers. 1s. per packet.

548 **Giant Yellow**—A splendid variety. 6d. per packet.

549 **Gold Laced**—Mixed. 1s. per packet.

550 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

No. 540—Physalis Francheti.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 566—Poppy—Oriental, Hybrids, Mixed.

A.S. **POPPY.**

Gorgeously coloured plants, very effective for large mixed beds or shrubbery borders. In gathering for house decoration it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed and as each flower is cut at once to drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to become dry at the cut end the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning, and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked

No. 562—Iceland Poppies, Mixed.

Treated thus, they will last in water two or three days well. The seed of the Perennial varieties takes a long time to germinate.

A.S. **ANNUAL VARIETIES.**

551 **Admiral**—A good percentage of the plants produce round, smooth-edged flowers of glistening pure white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. 6d. per packet.

552 **Double Carnation, Mixed**—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2¼ ft. 3d per packet.

553 **French Dwarf**—Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

554 **Glaucum** (Tulip Poppy)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

555 **Shirley**—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double) of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

556 **Snowdrift**—A beautiful double white fringed variety, 2 to 3 ft. 3d. per pkt.

557 **The Mikado** (Striped Japanese Poppy)—A very attractive double fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Poppies, see p. 74.)

A.S. **PERENNIAL VARIETIES.**

558 **Bracteatum Nanum Splendens**—A very fine dwarf variety, with large single orange-scarlet flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

559 **Nudicaule Album** (White Iceland Poppy)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

560 —— **Aurantiacum** (Orange Iceland Poppy)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

561 **Nudicaule** (Yellow Iceland Poppy)—Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

562 **Iceland Poppies**—Mixed. 6d. per pkt.

563 ——**Excelsior Strain**—Contains many new and beautiful colours, 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

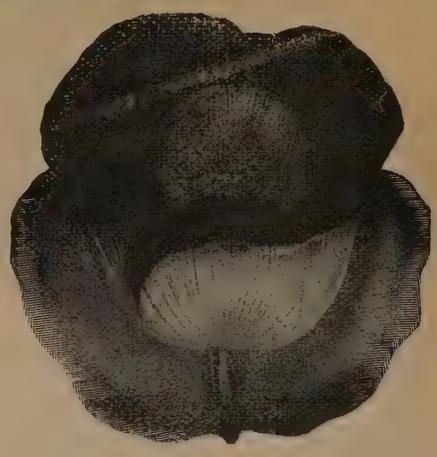
564 **Iceland Poppies, Double Mixed**—The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 6d. per pkt.

565 **Oriental** (The Large Oriental Poppy) The showy deep crimson flowers have a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

566 —— **Hybrids, Mixed**—Containing several charming colours — salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc. Very fine. 9d. per packet.

S. **PORTULACA.**

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit and profusion of bloom, give them a highly attractive appearance. A sunny



No. 551—Poppy—Admiral.

situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

567 **Choicest Double Mixed**—½ ft. 6d. per packet.

568 **Grandiflora**—Finest single mixed. ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Portulaca, see p. 74.)

A.S. **POTENTILLA.**

Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

569 **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 6d. per packet.

570 **Single Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **PRIMROSE.**

Well-known Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

571 **Blue**—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. 1s. per pkt.

572 **Bunch-flowered Primrose**—A beautiful strain of dwarf upright habit. The flowers are extra large and the colours very rich. It is the finest strain procurable for bedding purposes, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

573 **Common Yellow**—Yellow, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

574 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 567—Portulaca, Double Mixed.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 587—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba Semiplena.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

A.S. PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

Excellent for bedding and edgings Some of the varieties are excellent for cuting. Hardy Perennials.

575 **Cinerariæfolium** — Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

576 **Golden Gem**—Bright golden foliage, fine for edgings, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

577 **Golden Moss**—An exceedingly beautiful variety, the foliage being prettily curled like moss; a great improvement on Golden Gem, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

578 **Hybridum, fl. pl.**—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 585—Rose—Dwarf Polyantha.

579 **Roseum** — Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

580 —— **Hybridum Grandiflorum**—A fine variety, producing flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers, the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours. As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials, 6 inches.

581 **Asiaticus Superbissimus** — Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

A.S. REHMANNIA.

This is one of the most handsome Perennial flowering plants in cultivation. It should be grown in a rather sheltered position; a fine plant for the conservatory. If sown early the plants will flower the same year.

582 **Pink Perfection**—The large flowers, which resemble in shape Incarvillea Delavayi, are of a clear bright pink colour, with a distinct pale throat, 2 ft. 1s. 6d. per packet.

RHODANTHE.

(See Everlastings, p. 51.)

A.S. RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Plant.)

583 **Cambodgensis** (The Beautiful Cambodium Palma-Christi) — A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ROMNEYA.

584 **Coulteri** (The great white Californian Tree Poppy) — This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single Paeonies. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. per pkt.

A.S. ROSA MULTIFLORA POLYANTHA.

(Dwarf Polyantha Rose.)

585 It produces flowers about an inch across, usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, which are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few weeks after the seed is sown. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.

No. 586—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba.

S. RUDBECKIA.

586 **Bicolor Superba**—A very fine Annual variety, growing about 2 feet in height. The disk is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 3d. per packet.

587 —— —— **Semiplena**—A fine variety, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ ft., and covered with large semi-double golden-yellow to brownish-yellow flowers, which have a central dark brown ring and disk. 3d. per packet.

No. 582—Rehmannia—Pink Perfection.

No. 588—Salpiglossis—Emperor.

Collection of Emperor Salpiglossis, 8 distinct Varieties, 2s. 6d.

(For German Collections of Salpiglossis, see page 74.)

A.S. SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

588 **Emperor** — Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. The throat is wide, open, and short. The edge of the flower is not so deeply incurved as with the old variety, which gives it a more round shape. In short, this variety is so extraordinary and beautiful that everybody, even the greatest experts, pronounce it as something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per packet.

589 **Grandiflora** — Finest mixed. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

590 **Multiflora, Tom Thumb** — Dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 601—Scabiosa Japonica.

S. SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

Handsome free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. Very showy.

591 **Bonfire**—A very dwarf variety, producing long spikes of bright dazzling scarlet flowers. 6d. per packet.

592 **Fireball**—A splendid new early dwarf Salvia, growing about 18 inches high and producing large flower spikes of an intense scarlet colour. 9d. per packet.

593 **Glory of Stuttgart**—This is one of the largest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great profusion, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

594 **Little Lord Fauntleroy**—This variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the 8-in. scarlet flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark-green leaves. **1s. per packet.**

595 **Patens**—Blue, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

A.S. SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing, free-blooming plants, suitable for rockwork and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

596 **Procumbens, fl. pl.** — Very double, golden-yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SAPONARIA.

Charming little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

597 **Ocymoides**—An elegant trailing Perennial, suitable for rockeries, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. 3d. per packet.

598 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SCABIOSA.

(Sweet Scabious.)

Well-known hardy plants; very useful for cut flowers.

599 **Caucasica Alba** — A splendid large-flowered white Perennial variety; most useful for cut bloom, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

600 —— **Perfecta**—A beautiful Perennial variety; the flowers are blue with white centre, 2 ft. 9d. per packet.

601 **Japonica**—A new Perennial variety. The flowers, which are of a beautiful mauve colour, vary in size from 2 to 2½ inches across, and are produced on long wiry stems, 2½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

602 **Snowball** — A very fine pure white Annual variety. 6d. per pkt.

603 **Tall Mixed** — Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

604 **Dwarf Mixed**—Hardy Annuals, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 594—Salvia—Little Lord Fauntleroy.

A.S. SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form, they resemble the Orchid, 1 to 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

605 **Hybridus Grandiflorus, Mixed**—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and the beautiful colours of this charming variety. They attain a height of about 12 inches, grow quite compact and pyramidal, and are literally covered with beautiful large flowers. 6d. per packet.

606 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

607 **Papilionaceus** (Butterfly Flower) — A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.

No. 605—Schizanthus Hybridus Grandiflorus.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

No. 608—Schizanthus Retusus Trimaculatus.

608 **Retusus Trimaculatus** — A beautiful new and interesting variety, with bright attractive blossoms; each of the three upper petals bears a large bright golden-yellow, dark-veined blotch, edged with purplish-carmine, presenting thus a three-blotched flower, of a characteristic marking. 6d. per packet.

609 **Wisetonensis** — These wonderfully showy plants are of great effect in a mass, they are also most handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white, dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in the centre by a spot varying in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown. These lovely Schizanthus, literally covered as they are with their dainty little flowers, make excellent pot and market plants, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool greenhouses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom. Hardy Annuals. 9d. per packet.

A.S. SCHIZOPETALON.

610 **Walkeri**—A very fragrant and pretty Hardy Annual. White, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 617—Stock—Excelsior.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

A.S. SILENE.

Bright coloured, free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rockwork, etc. Hardy Annuals.

611 **Pendula, Double Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

612 —— **Single Mixed** — Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

SNAPDRAGON.

(See Antirrhinum.)

SOLANUM.

(See Climbers, p. 48.)

A.S. SPHENOGYNE.

613 **Speciosa**—A very pretty plant, known also under the name of Ursinia Pulchra. Its dwarf habit, elegantly-cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads, like those of a single Chrysanthemum, which are produced in long succession, render it a very desirable plant. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. STEVIA.

614 **Serrata**—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height, 1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

STATICE.

(See Everlastings, p. 51.)

A.S. STOCK.

These universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS.

(Hardy Annuals.)

615 **Dwarf German** — Very finest mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

616 —— —— (Open-ground saved seed) —Mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

617 **Excelsior**—A fine giant white variety of remarkably vigorous growth, producing one single and absolutely straight flower spike to a height of from 24 to 30 inches. 6d. per packet.

618 **Giant Perfection**—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

619 **Large-flowering**—Finest mixed. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

620 **Newest Perpetual**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, of strong growth and fine branching habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

621 **Princess Alice**—A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

622 **Princess May**—A fine variety, flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.

623 **Snowflake**—Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites, large spikes of snow-white flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.

No. 619—German Large-Flowered Ten-Week Stock.

624 **Wallflower-leaved** — Mixed. Distinguishable from all other kinds by their glaucous foliage, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

WINTER OR BROMPTON STOCKS.

(Hardy Biennials.)

625 **Cottager's Scarlet** — Splendid, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

626 **Early Large-flowering**—Finest mixed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

627 **Empress Elizabeth**—A splendid variety, growing about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. 9d. per pkt.

628 **Giant White**—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

No. 615—Dwarf German Ten-Week Stock.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

EARLY LARGE-FLOWERING OF NICE STOCKS.

This class is highly recommended. The plants throw up a gigantic main flower stem about a foot in length, around which appear a number of side shoots loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly 2 inches in diameter. One of its most striking features is the rapidity with which the plants come into bloom, so that they may just as readily be employed as a Ten-week Stock.

629 **Almond Blossom** — Large white flowers, shaded carmine, 2 ft. 9d. pkt.
630 **Beauty of Nice**—A delicate shade of fleshy pink, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
631 **Crimson King** — A brilliant crimson colour, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
632 **Dark Violet**—A very popular shade, 2 ft. 6d. per packet
633 **Light Violet**—A beautiful light clear violet; a very pleasing and useful shade. 9d. per packet.
634 **Monte Carlo**—A fine addition to this class, the colour being a delicate canary-yellow. 1s. per packet.
635 **Queen Alexandra** — Delicate, rosy lilac, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
636 **Rose**—Carmine rose, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
637 **White**—A useful variety for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
638 **Yellow**—A very fine shade, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.
639 **Early-Flowering of Nice, Mixed** — 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

INTERMEDIATE STOCKS.

640 **All the Year Round**—This is a pure white Wallflower-leaved variety, very double and a free and continuous bloomer, of dwarf habit and vigorous growth. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.
641 **East Lothian** — Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.
642 **Peach Blossom** — A beautiful rich pink colour. 6d. per packet.
643 **Queen of the Whites**—A magnificent variety. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length, and the individual pips from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. 6d. per packet.
644 **Victoria**—A fine, pure white, Winter-flowering variety, of dwarf, robust habit. For florists it is invaluable, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Stocks, see p. 74.)

No. 634—Stock—Early Large-flowering of Nice—Monte Carlo.

A.S. **STOKESIA CYANEA.**

(Cornflower Aster.)

645 This is one of the most beautiful Hardy Perennials in cultivation. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, and produce from 20 to 30 handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like flowers. One of the choicest plants for the border, and indispensable for cutting. 6d. per pkt.

S. **SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS.**

646 A very showy Annual, producing scarlet flowers, somewhat resembling Clianthus Puniceus. When in flower the plants look particularly attractive, the scarlet flowers contrasting admirably with the beautiful light-green foliage 6d. per packet.

SUNFLOWER.

(See Helianthus.)

SWAN RIVER DAISY.

(See Brachycome.)

A.S. **SWEET SULTAN.**

647 **Mixed** — Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
648 **Yellow**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

A.S. **SWEET WILLIAM.**

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Well-known favourites, producing large heads of rich and beautifully-coloured flowers, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.

No. 650—Sweet William—Auricula-Eyed.

649 **Annual Varieties, Mixed** — This new strain grows about 9 inches high. The flowers are of good size and well marked. 6d. per packet.
650 **Auricula-Eyed**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.
651 **Extra Large-flowered, Mixed**—A very fine strain, producing flowers the size of a florin. 6d. per packet.
652 **Finest Double Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **TECOMA.**

653 **Smithii** — A most beautiful Hardy Perennial shrub, bearing large heads of orange and lemon-coloured flowers. Highly recommended, 12 ft. 6d. pkt.

S. **TORENIA.**

654 **Nymph** — This is a very beautiful variety of compact growth. The main colour of the flower is a light blue, while the lip shows a dark violet velvety spot. The flowers cover the plant in profusion all through the Summer, 9 in. Half-hardy Annual. 9d. per packet.

No. 654—Torenia—Nymph.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

THUNBERGIA.
(See Climbers, p. 47.)

TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSIS.
(See Climbers, p. 47.)

TRUMPET FLOWER.
(See Datura.)

A.S. TULIPA HORTENSIS.
(The Tulip.)

655 **Mixed**—The well-known old English Tulip. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VERBENA.

656 **Burbank's Mayflower** — This Mayflower, or Fragrant Verbena, is brightly coloured in most pleasing shades of pink, and more pronouncedly fragrant than any other strain in cultivation. While it is fully equal to any other for bedding purposes, the delightful fragrance will add a distinct value to the bright flowers when cut for bouquets. 6d. per packet.

657 **Defiance**—A splendid scarlet variety; highly recommended for bedding. 6d. per packet.

658 **Mammoth**—Mixed. Produces a fair percentage of plants, with very large flowers. 1s. per packet.

659 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet

A.S. VINCA.
(Madagascar Winkle.)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, evergreen shrub, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

660 **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VIOLET.

Great favourites, on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy Perennials.

661 **Admiral Avellan** — Dark purplish-crimson; long stems. 1s. per pkt.

662 **Common Blue**—1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

663 **Czar** — Large, fragrant, purple flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

664 **Princess of Wales**—One of the largest and finest Violets in cultivation. The flowers, which are bright blue in colour, are borne on long stems. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

No. 676—Extra Early Parisian Wallflower.

665 **White**—Flowers pure white, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. VIOLA.

Valuable Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, ½ ft.

666 **Admiration** — Dark blue; splendid. 6d. per packet.

667 **Lutea Grandiflora**—The best yellow variety. 6d. per packet.

668 **Mauve Queen**—A very fine shade of mauve. 6d. per packet.

669 **Papilio** — A splendid variety, flowers blue and white. 6d. per packet.

670 **White Perfection**—6d. per packet.

A.S. VIRGINIAN STOCK.

One of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or ribbon borders; will grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

671 **Crimson King**—Crimson, ½ ft. 3d. pkt.

672 **White**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

673 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VISCARIA.
(Rock Lychnis.)

Very ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

674 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. WALLFLOWER.

Old-fashioned English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

675 **Blood Red**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

676 **Extra Early Parisian** — The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. Very useful for bouquets, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

677 **Harbinger**—One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

678 **Monarch** — A fine new variety, of dwarf habit, producing flowers of a golden-yellow colour. 6d. per packet.

679 **Tom Thumb, Single Mixed**—Range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.

680 **Vulcan**—A beautiful variety, producing rich velvety dark-crimson flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

681 **Finest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

682 **New Annual Varieties Mixed**—A fine strain, flowering about six months after sowing. 6d. per packet.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

683 **Tall Sorts**—Choice mixed, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Wallflowers, see p. 74.)

A.S. WHITLAVIA.

Good, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

684 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

XERANTHEMUM.
(See Everlastings, p. 51.)

S. ZINNIA.
(Old Age.)

One of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The double varieties are an immense improvement upon the single. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

No. 683—Double Wallflower.

685 **Curled and Crested**—Double mixed. Charming varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

686 **Double Mixed**—Height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

687 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima** (Giant Zinnias)—A very robust-growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often 5 inches across), 2 ft. Finest mixed, 6d. per packet.

688 **Keating's Exhibition Strain**—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

689 **Tom Thumb**—Double mixed. Charming little plants. The seed will produce a great diversity of colours. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

690 **Zebra** — Double striped. The seed offered is saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Zinnias, see p. 74.)

No. 686—Double Mixed Zinnia.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

THE "VICTORIA" COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS.

Bouquet of Flowers, raised from Brunning's "Victoria" Collection of Flower Seeds.

Easily grown from Seed. For Autumn and Spring Sowing. These Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of blooms. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

Post Free to any part of the States, 2s. 6d. each.

FOR AUTUMN SOWING

Contains the following:

Pkt.
1 Stock, German, Ten-week. Finest Mixed.
1 Candytuft, Mixed.
1 Dianthus, Mixed.
1 Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea.
1 Mignonette, Machet.
1 Pansy, Fine Mixed.
1 Carnation, Marguerite, Mixed.
1 Canterbury Bells, Mixed.
1 Foxglove, Finest Mixed.
1 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.
1 Godetia, Mixed.
1 Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.
1 Calliopsis Lanceolata.
1 Gaillardia, Mixed.
1 Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Finest Mixed.
1 Sweet Peas, Mixed.

FOR SPRING SOWING

Contains the following:

Pkt.
1 Aster, Finest Mixed.
1 Balsam, Double Finest Mixed.
1 Zinnia, Double Mixed.
1 Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora, Mixed.
1 Linum Rubrum.
1 Calliopsis, Mixed.
1 Brachycome, Mixed.
1 Leptosyne Maritima.
1 Collinsia, Mixed.
1 Virginian Stock, Mixed.
1 Marigold, French, Mixed.
1 Cosmos, Mixed.
1 Salpiglossis, Finest Mixed.
1 Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.
1 Sunflower, Miniature.

FERN SEEDS.

Greenhouse Species, Mixed—1s. per pkt.
Tree Varieties, Mixed—1s. per pkt.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS. POST FREE.

Collection A.—Price, 1s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of twelve popular varieties.

Collection B.—Price, 2s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 12 varieties.

Collection C.—Price, 5s., post free. A choice assortment of 24 varieties.

Collection D.—Price, 7s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 36 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

Collection E.—Price, 10s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 50 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.

Ferns.

Collection F.—Price, 21s., post free. A choice assortment of 45 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.

The "Wild Flower" and Children's Garden Seed Mixture

Containing a great variety of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies, parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.

6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz., Post Free.

☞ **All Flower Seeds Post Free to any part of the World.**

Bouquet of Ornamental Grasses.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

USEFUL FOR EDGINGS, CENTRES OF BEDS, RIBBONS, BOUQUETS, &c

Sow in the open border, and thin out or . . . transplant, giving each plant plenty of room.

691 **Agrostis nebulosa**—Very ornamental grass of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

692 —— **pulchella**—A splendid variety for bouquets. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

693 **Andropogon argenteus** — Majestic grass, with silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

694 **Avena sterilis** (Animated Oats) — Very curious, 2 to 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

695 **Briza gracilis**—Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

696 —— **maxima** — Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

697 **Coix Lachryma** (Job's Tears) — Curious ornamental grass, with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate colour; valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of beads are made from the seeds, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

698 **Eleusine indica**—A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

699 **Eragrostis elegans** (Love Grass) — Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

700 **Erianthus ravennæ** — Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. pkt.

701 **Eulalia japonica** — Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

702 **Gynerium argentium** (Pampas Grass) — Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. pkt.

703 **Lagurus ovatus** (Hare's Tail Grass) —Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

704 **Panicum plicatum**—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

705 **Pennisetum longistylum** (Villosum) —A lovely grass, excellent for anything. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

706 **Pennisetum ruppelianum** — A most beautiful variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

707 **Setaria alopecuroides nigra** — A fine variety, with graceful black spikes. Splendid, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

708 **Stipa pennata** (Feather Grass)—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

709 **Tricholæna rosea** — Produces magnificent feathery panicles, 2 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

710 **Uniola latifolia** — Beautiful for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

711 **Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor** (Giant striped Japanese Maize) — Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 3d. per packet.

712 —— —— **quadricolor perfecta** — Differs from the older varieties by its bushier habit and the more intense colouring of its broad yellow, green, rose, and dark red stripes on the leaves. 6d. per packet.

713 **Mixture of Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Annual Varieties**—3d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.

Imported German Collections of Ornamental Grasses. No. 851—12 Varieties, 2s.; No. 852—6 Varieties, 1s.

Ornamental Grasses Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds.

ALL GOURDS Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals. **6d. per packet.**

Japanese Climbing—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

Nest Egg—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Dish Cloth, or Bonnet — This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dish Cloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

Sugar Trough, Syphon—The fruits make very useful household requisites.

Pear Shaped—Green, white striped.

Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's Turban. Finest Mixed.

Imported German Collections of Gourds, 6 varieties, 1s.

Please give Number in the Margin Only (Not Name), and Date of Manual.

General Collection of Sweet Peas.

For 1910 Novelties, see Special Pages.

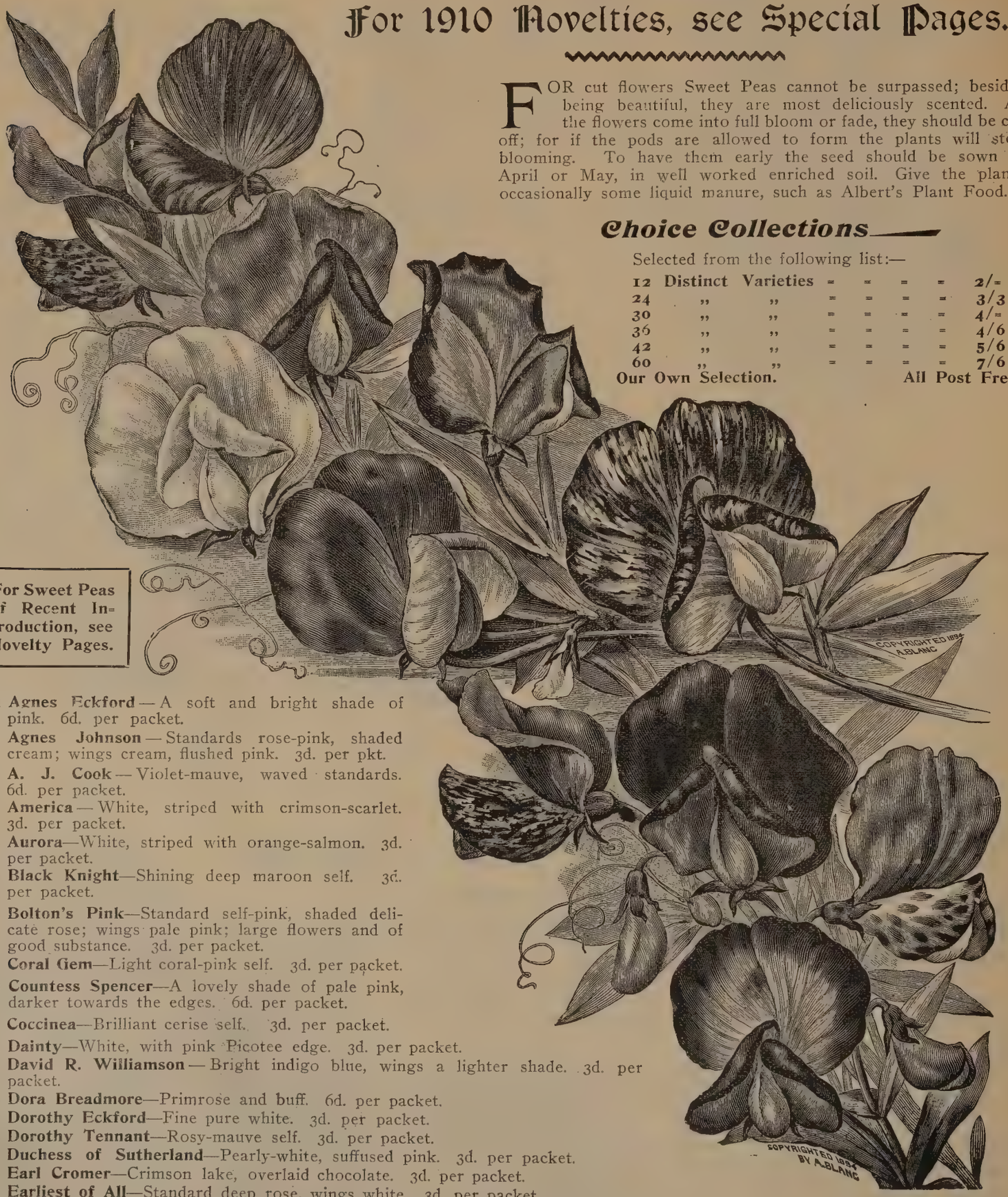
FOR cut flowers Sweet Peas cannot be surpassed; besides being beautiful, they are most deliciously scented. As the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off; for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. To have them early the seed should be sown in April or May, in well worked enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure, such as Albert's Plant Food.

Choice Collections

Selected from the following list:—

12	Distinct Varieties	= = = =	2/-
24	,, ,,	= = = =	3/3
30	,, ,,	= = = =	4/-
36	,, ,,	= = = =	4/6
42	,, ,,	= = = =	5/6
60	,, ,,	= = = =	7/6

Our Own Selection. **All Post Free.**



For Sweet Peas of Recent Introduction, see Novelty Pages.

714 **Agnes Eckford**—A soft and bright shade of pink. 6d. per packet.

715 **Agnes Johnson**—Standards rose-pink, shaded cream; wings cream, flushed pink. 3d. per pkt.

716 **A. J. Cook**—Violet-mauve, waved standards. 6d. per packet.

717 **America**—White, striped with crimson-scarlet. 3d. per packet.

718 **Aurora**—White, striped with orange-salmon. 3d. per packet.

719 **Black Knight**—Shining deep maroon self. 3d. per packet.

720 **Bolton's Pink**—Standard self-pink, shaded delicate rose; wings pale pink; large flowers and of good substance. 3d. per packet.

721 **Coral Gem**—Light coral-pink self. 3d. per packet.

722 **Countess Spencer**—A lovely shade of pale pink, darker towards the edges. 6d. per packet.

723 **Coccinea**—Brilliant cerise self. 3d. per packet.

724 **Dainty**—White, with pink Picotee edge. 3d. per packet.

725 **David R. Williamson**—Bright indigo blue, wings a lighter shade. 3d. per packet.

726 **Dora Breadmore**—Primrose and buff. 6d. per packet.

727 **Dorothy Eckford**—Fine pure white. 3d. per packet.

728 **Dorothy Tennant**—Rosy-mauve self. 3d. per packet.

729 **Duchess of Sutherland**—Pearly-white, suffused pink. 3d. per packet.

730 **Earl Cromer**—Crimson lake, overlaid chocolate. 3d. per packet.

731 **Earliest of All**—Standard deep rose, wings white. 3d. per packet.

732 **Enchantress**—Deep pink, darker towards the edges. 6d. per packet.

733 **Evelyn Byatt**—Standard orange-scarlet, wings rosy. 3d. per packet.

734 **Flora Norton**—Clear blue self. 3d. per packet.

☞ **For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.**

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

735 **Frank Dolby** — Lavender; Gladys Unwin form. 6d. per packet.
736 **George Gordon** — Bright red standards, wings rosy-purple. 3d. per pkt.
737 **George Herbert** — Rich salmon-rose, wavy standard, very large flower. 6d. per packet.
738 **Gladys Unwin** — Pale pink, with waved standards. 3d. per packet.
739 **Gorgeous** — Orange-scarlet; wings rose, tinted orange. 3d. per packet.
740 **Helen Lewis** — Standard orange, wings rosy salmon. 1s. per packet.
741 **Helen Pierce**—Pure white, marbled with bright blue. 3d. per packet.
742 **Henry Eckford**—Bright orange self. 3d. per packet.
743 **Herbert Smith**—Orange-salmon, very fine. 6d. per packet.
744 **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Light primrose pink. 3d. per packet.
745 **Horace Wright** — Deep violet-blue self. 3d. per packet.
746 **Janet Scott** — Bright pink, tinged buff. 3d. per packet.
747 **Jessie Cuthbertson** — Cream ground, striped with salmon-rose. 3d. pkt.
748 **John Ingman** — Large, rosy-carmine; wings of a deeper shade. 9d. per pkt.
749 **King Edward VII.** — Bright crimson self. 6d. per packet.
750 **Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Shining pale lavender. 3d. per packet.
751 **Lady Nina Balfour** — Mauve, shaded dove-grey. 3d. per packet.
752 **Lord Nelson**—Deep blue colour; very fine. 6d. per packet.
753 **Lord Roseberry**—Rose-magenta self. 3d. per packet.
754 **Lottie Eckford** — White, shaded and edged with blue. 3d. per packet.
755 **Lovely**—Soft pink. 3d. per packet.
756 **Maid of Honour**—White, edged with lilac. 3d. per packet.
757 **Marbled Blue** — White, striped and flaked blue. 6d. per packet.
758 **Miss Millie Maslin** — Dark crimson. 6d. per packet.
759 **Miss Willmott** — Deep orange-pink, shaded rose. 3d. per packet.
760 **Mont Blanc**—Early-flowering, white. 3d. per packet.
761 **Mrs. Collier** — This variety has very large flowers of a primrose tint. 6d. per packet.
762 **Mrs. Dugdale** — Rose, shaded primrose. 3d. per packet.
763 **Mrs. Geo. Higginson, junr.** — Light lavender self. 3d. per packet.
764 **Mrs. Joe Chamberlain**—White, striped with rose. 3d. per packet.
765 **Mrs. W. King**—Rose-carmine standards, deep rose wings, flowers large and waved. 1s. per packet.
766 **Mrs. Walter Wright** — Standard mauve, wings blue. 3d. per packet.
767 **Navy Blue**—Dark blue. 3d. per pkt.
768 **Nora Unwin**—White, waved. 6d. pkt.
769 **Othello**—Bronzy-chocolate self. 3d. per packet.
770 **Paradise**—Pink, waved. 6d. pkt.
771 **Phenomenal** — White, shaded lilac, wavy standards. 6d. per packet.
772 **Phyllis Unwin** — Rosy-carmine self. 3d. per packet.
773 **Prima Donna**—Lovely soft pink. 3d. per packet.
774 **Primrose**—Pale yellow. 3d. per pkt.
775 **Primrose Spencer**—Primrose colour, waved standard. 6d. per packet.
776 **Prince of Wales** — Bright rose self. 3d. per packet.
777 **Princess of Wales** — White, striped mauve. 3d. per packet.
778 **Queen Alexandra** — Intense scarlet self. 6d. per packet.
779 **Queen of Spain** — Pearly-pink self. 6d. per packet.
780 **Romolo Piazzani** — Violet-blue self. 3d. per packet.
781 **Salopian**—Deep crimson, tinged mulberry red. 3d. per packet.
782 **Sybil Eckford** — Blush-pink shaded on lemon ground. 3d. per packet.
783 **Triumph** — Standard bright pink, wings white, flushed purple. 3d. pkt.
784 **Unique** — White, flaked with pale blue. 3d. per packet.
785 **Wawona** — White ground, striped lilac. 3d. per packet.
786 **White Spencer** — A splendid white variety, with waved standards. 6d. per packet.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

787 **Tall Fine Mixed**—3d. packet; 6d. oz
788 **Best Named Varieties Mixed** — 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.
789 **Waved Standard Varieties Mixed** — A beautiful mixture. 1s. per packet.

TALL SWEET PEAS *In General Collection.*

ARRANGED IN COLOURS . . .

Maroon and Bronze Shades.
719 Black Knight
769 Othello

Blue, Purple, and Violet Shades.
725 David R. Williamson
734 Flora Norton
745 Horace Wright
752 Lord Nelson
767 Navy Blue
780 Romolo Piazzani

Mauve.
716 A. J. Cook
728 Dorothy Tennant
766 Mrs. Walter Wright

Crimson and Scarlet Shades.
723 Coccinea
749 King Edward VII.
758 Miss Millie Maslin
778 Queen Alexandra
781 Salopian

White.
727 Dorothy Eckford
760 Mont Blanc
768 Nora Unwin
786 White Spencer

Lavender.
735 Frank Dolby
750 Lady Grisel Hamilton
751 Lady Nina Balfour
763 Mrs. Geo. Higginson, junr.

Bicolor.
731 Earliest of All
783 Triumph

Orange-Salmon Shades.
733 Evelyn Byatt
739 Gorgeous
740 Helen Lewis
742 Henry Eckford
743 Herbert Smith
759 Miss Willmott

Rose, Carmine, and Magenta Shades.
736 George Gordon
737 George Herbert
748 John Ingman
753 Lord Roseberry
762 Mrs. Dugdale
765 Mrs. W. King
772 Phyllis Unwin
776 Prince of Wales

Fancies.
715 Agnes Johnson
782 Sybil Eckford

Picotee-edged.
724 Dainty
754 Lottie Eckford
756 Maid of Honor
771 Phenomenal

Pink.
714 Agnes Eckford
720 Bolton's Pink
721 Coral Gem
722 Countess Spencer
732 Enchantress
738 Gladys Unwin
746 Janet Scott
755 Lovely
770 Paradise
773 Prima Donna
779 Queen of Spain

ARRANGED IN COLOURS . . .

Mulberry.
730 Earl Cromer

Yellow and Buff Shades.
726 Dora Breadmore
744 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon
761 Mrs. Collier
774 Primrose
775 Primrose Spencer

Striped and Flaked. (Rose and Scarlet.)
717 America
718 Aurora
747 Jessie Cuthbertson
764 Mrs. Joe Chamberlain

Blush.
729 Duchess of Sutherland

Striped and Flaked (Purple and Blue.)
777 Princess of Wales
784 Unique
785 Wawona

Marbled.
741 Helen Pierce
757 Marbled Blue

New Early-Flowering Tall Sweet Peas.

A valuable addition to this beautiful class of Annuals. If the seed is sown in January or February the plants will commence to flower in the depth of Winter. They should prove invaluable to Florists, as they bloom at a time when cut flowers are generally scarce.

790 **Florence Denzer**—White. 1s. per pkt.
791 **Jack Hunter**—Yellow and salmon. 1s. per packet.
792 **Meteor**—Scarlet. 1s. per packet.
793 **Miss Josie Reilly** — Lilac standard, lavender wings. 1s. per packet.
794 **Mrs. A. Wallace**—Lavender 1s. pkt.
795 **Mrs. C. N. Totty**—Delicate pale blue. 1s. per packet.
796 **Mrs.. F. J. Delansky**—Shell pink. 1s. per packet.
797 **Primrose**—Primrose yellow. 9d. pkt.
798 **The Marquis**—Self dark blue. 1s. pkt.
799 **New Early-flowering Varieties Mixed** —9d. per packet.

For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.

Dwarf Cupid Sweet Peas.

Collection of 6 Cupids, 1/3
„ 12 „ 2/- } Post Free

A splendid race of Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful.

PRICE—3d. per packet.

800 **Alice Eckford**—Standard rich creamy-white, shaded soft pink.
801 **Apple Blossom**—Rose, shaded blush.
802 **Beauty**—Rosy-carmine.
803 **Boreatton**—Rich brown.
804 **Captain of the Blues**—Blue.
805 **Countess of Radnor**—Lavender and rose.
806 **Firefly**—Scarlet and rose.
807 **Lady Mary Currie**—Orange-pink.
808 **Pink**—Rose-pink and blush.
809 **Prima Donna**—Soft pink.
810 **Primrose**—Creamy-white.
811 **Prince of Wales**—Light rose.
812 **Royalty**—Deep rose and pink.
813 **Stella Morse**—Creamy-buff, shaded carmine.
814 **White**—Pure white.
815 **Cupids, Mixed** (50 varieties)—3d. per packet.

Dwarf Cupid Sweet Peas.

Collections of Choice German Seeds.

Imported from the best German Firms and sold in their original sealed packets as received.

Please give the Marginal Numbers only, and Date of Manual.

	Per Collection.		s.	d.
Asters—				
816 Comet	6	varieties	2	0
817 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	12	„	2	6
818 Paeony-flowered Perfection	12	„	2	6
819 Paeony-flowered Perfection	6	„	1	6
820 Quilled German	12	„	2	0
821 Quilled German	6	„	1	0
822 Victoria	6	„	1	6
823*White flowering	6	classes	2	0
824*Mixed Colours	12	„	3	0
825*Mixed Colours	6	„	2	0
*Highly recommended.				
Antirrhinum—				
826 Tall (Snapdragon)	12	varieties	2	6
Balsams—				
827 Improved Camellia-flowered	6	„	2	0
828 Camellia-flowered or Spotted	12	„	3	0
829 Rose-flowered	6	„	1	6
830 **Calliopsis**	12	„	2	0
831 **Carnation**	6	„	1	6
832 **Centaurea** (Cornflower)	6	„	1	0
833 **Climbing Plants**	6	„	1	6
834 **Coleus**	6	„	2	0
835 **Dianthus**	12	„	2	0
836 „	6	„	1	0
837 **Everlastings**	18	„	3	0
838 „	12	„	2	0
839 **Hollyhock,** Double	18	„	3	6
840 „	12	„	2	6
841 „	6	„	1	6
842 „ Chater's Superb Double	6	„	2	0

	Per Collection.		s.	d.
Larkspur—				
843 Dwarf Rocket	12	varieties	2	0
844 „ „	6	„	1	0
845 Tall Rocket	12	„	2	0
846 **Lobelia**	6	„	1	6
847 **Marigold,** French and African	12	„	2	0
848 **Mignonette**	6	„	2	0
849 **Nemophila**	12	„	2	0
850 **Ornamental Gourds**	6	„	1	0
851 „ **Grasses**	12	„	2	0
852 „ „	6	„	1	0
853 **Ornamental-leaved Plants**	12	„	3	0
Phlox Drummondi—				
854 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	18	„	4	6
855 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	12	„	3	6
856 Grandiflora (large-flowered)	6	„	2	0
Pansy—				
857 Pansy	18	„	4	6
858 Pansy	12	„	3	6
859 Pansy	6	„	2	0
Petunia—				
860 Fringed, Double	12	„	4	6
861 Fringed, Double	6	„	2	6
862 Large-flowered, Single	12	„	3	6
863 Large-flowered, Single	6	„	2	0
864 **Picotee**	6	„	1	6
865 **Poppy, Dwarf French**	6	„	1	6
866 **Plants for Hanging Baskets**	6	„	2	0

	Per Collection.		s.	d.
Portulaca—				
867 Double, Large-flowered	8	varieties	2	0
868 Single	8	„	1	6
Stocks—				
869 Autumnal East Lothian	4	„	1	6
870 Brompton (Biennial)	12	„	3	0
871 „ „	6	„	1	6
872 Dwarf German Ten-week	12	„	2	6
873 Dwarf German Ten-week	6	„	1	6
874 Giant Perfection Ten-week	12	„	2	6
875 Giant Perfection Ten-week	6	„	1	6
876 Large-flowered Ten-week	12	„	2	6
877 Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	12	„	3	6
878 Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	6	„	2	0
879 Wallflower-leaved Ten Week	12	„	3	0
880 **Salpiglossis**	10	„	2	0
881 **Verbenas**	6	„	2	0
882 **Wallflower,** Double	12	„	3	6
883 „ „	6	„	2	0
884 „ Single	6	„	1	0
Zinnia—				
885 Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl., Double	12	„	2	6
886 Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl., Double	6	„	1	6
887 Zinnia Elegans, fl. pl., Dwarf Double	6	„	2	0
888 **Annuals for Bees**	12	„	2	0

☞ **For Latest Novelties in Sweet Peas, etc., see Special Pages.**

GENERAL LIST OF BULBS, TUBERS, &c.

NOTE.—Any variety not offered in this List can be supplied at current Catalogue Rates.
POSTAGE Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

Agapanthus (Great African Lily).

These are perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks 3 to 4 ft. high. They require plenty of water during the Summer. Excellent flowers for buttonholes. Highly recommended for any garden.

Umbellatus, Albiflorus, White—1s. each.

„ **Blue**—1s. each.

„ **Flore Pleno**—A fine variety, with large umbels of double blue flowers. 1s. each.

„ **Folius Variegatus**—1s. 6d. each.

„ **Maximus**—The leaves and flowers are much larger than the old varieties; immense heads of blue flowers, a foot across. 1s. each.

Obtainable from April to September.

Amaryllis.

Owing to their large, handsome, and attractive bell-shaped flowers, added to the ease with which they can be cultivated, they are most desirable for decorative purposes.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Pink, sweet-scented. 6d. each.

„ **Baptisti**—A yellow variety; very fine. 2s. 6d. each.

Belladonna Spectabilis Bicolour—White, carmine stripes. 1s. each.

Formosissima (Sprekelia Formosissima, or Jacobæa Lily)—Blood crimson; a beautiful flower; hardy. 1s. each.

Purpurea (Valotta Purpurea)—Sanguine red; extraordinary free-blooming, very beautiful; easy of cultivation. 1s. 6d. each. (See cut.)

Obtainable from November to February.

Anemones (Windflower).

The Anemone takes a foremost place among the Spring-flowering bulbs. It succeeds well in this State, in almost any soil which is well drained. Plant two and a half to three inches deep, by four to five inches apart. These flowers are exceedingly beautiful, the growth neat and compact, and when planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect. The single varieties are somewhat similar to single Poppies, only that they possess tints of colour unknown in the Poppy.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered Mixed—This beautiful class differs entirely from the other Double Anemones, the petals, all of the same shape, being regularly imbricated, like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Chinese Aster; the plants are vigorous and very floriferous. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Double Named Varieties—2s. per doz.

Anemones—Single and Double.

Double Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single Blue—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single Scarlet—1s. 6d. per doz.

Single White (The Bride)—1s. 6d. per doz.

St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double and semi-double flowers. Very interesting. Highly recommended. 2s. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

Anemones, Various.

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower)—Brilliant crimson; splendid and grand acquisition to the Spring-flowering tubers; very hardy, and blooms profusely. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Fulgens, fl. pl.—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone, of great merit. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis (Star Windflower) Stellata—Single mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Hortensis, fl. pl.—Double scarlet 2s. 6d. per doz.

King of the Scarlets—A very rich scarlet; the most beautiful of all the double scarlet Anemones. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Valotta Purpurea.

Babianas.

A most charming species, dark green hirsute foliage, and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers, produced in the utmost profusion, and many of them are sweetly scented. One of the most desirable of the Cape bulbs.

Mixed Varieties—1s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

☞ Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis Alba).

Convallaria

Majalis Alba (Lily of the Valley) — Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; a great favourite. (See cut.) In pots, 1s. each; strong tubers out of the ground, 6s. per dozen.

Majalis Rosea (Rose-coloured Lily of the Valley)—Flowers rosy-white. 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Obtainable from April to August.

Crocus

One of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep and two inches apart. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Freesias.

One of the most popular bubs ever introduced. The beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut. All the varieties of Freesias have their own distinct perfume. It is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering.

Leichtlini — White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1s. per dozen.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. 1s. per dozen, or 5s. per hundred.

Obtainable from February to April.

Crocus.

Galanthus (English Snowdrop).

Pretty Spring-flowering bulbs. They should be planted in a shady, moist place, and left undisturbed for years. (See cut.)

Nivalis—The old English Snowdrop. 6d. each.

Elwesi—A great improvement on the old variety, the flowers being nearly twice as large. 1s. each.

Obtainable from February to April.

Gladioli

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up, and a liberal quantity of decayed manure forked in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers, too, they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten days or a fortnight in water, developing every unopened bud. Where it is required to have a succession of flowers, they may be planted at intervals, from August to January. We add to our stock each season all the newest and best varieties procurable in Europe, thus making our collection one of the most complete in Australia.

12 Very best Named Varieties, 15s. 12 Good Distinct Named Varieties, 10s.

Gladioli (Various Species).

Colvilli Albus—The Bride—A miniature variety; flowers creamy-white, of medium size; magnificent bouquet flower. A variety that should be in every garden. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Lemoinei—A beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct 1s. each, or 12s. per dozen.

Nanceianus (Butterfly Gladiolus)—A very fine class, producing large blooms of most brilliant shades of colour. In varieties. 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

Obtainable from May to August.

Galanthus (English Snowdrop).

Hyacinths

The Hyacinth is a most valuable and beautiful flower. It thrives well in the open ground; is hardy, free blooming, deliciously perfumed, and effective for masses. They do well in any light garden soil. Turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure, is perhaps the best of soils for them; and if the natural soil be so stiff and adhesive as to require modifying, those are the materials that should be used. The bulbs should be planted with their crowns four inches below the surface, covering the ground after planting with two inches of loose pulverised manure. Hyacinths planted out of doors seldom require any water.

Named Single Varieties, 9s. per dozen,

Named Double Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Good Mixed Varieties, 4s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

☞ Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £4 4s.

IRIS.

Iris Pavonia (Peacock Iris).

These universal favourites are too well known to need much recommendation.

Alata (Scorpoides)—Flowers pale blue; a very remarkable and pretty variety. 2s. each.
Aurea—Golden-yellow, from Cashmere; very fine. 1s. each.
Californica—Flowers purplish-blue. 1s. each.
Cristata—A beautiful dwarf variety of a delicate blue shade. 1s. 6d. each.
Fimbriata—A fringed variety of most delicate beauty; flowers mauve. 1s. each.
Germanica (German Iris)—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly hardy and free blooming. Our collection of these beautiful Irises comprises all the best-named varieties of recent introduction. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.
—— **Bergiana**—Yellow.
—— **Gracchus**—Primrose, crimson and white.
—— **Innocensa**—Ivory white; extra fine.
—— **Jacquiniana**—Carmine, bronze, and brown.
—— **Madame Chereau**—White, edges veined blue.
—— **Madame Guerville**—Light blue and white, large flower.
—— **Maori King**—Velvety crimson and gold.
—— **Macrantha**—Pale blue and indigo; very large.
—— **Queen of May**—Pale rose.
Iberica—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black; flower very large. 1s. 9d. each.
Juncea—A very fine deep yellow colour. 1s. 6d. each.
Kaempferi (Giant Japanese Iris)—Very beautiful; the colours range from finest white, through various shades of violet-blue, to the darkest purple, several being what may be called selfs. 1s. 6d. each. 12s. per dozen. (See cut.)
Korolkowi—The colour varies from white, black-veined, to rosy-purple. 1s. 6d. each.
Lorteti—Pinkish coloured flowers of large size; very novel. 3s. 6d. each.
Monnieri—A tall variety, with lemon-yellow flowers. 1s. each.
Ochroleuca—Large white and yellow blooms; three to four feet high. 1s. 9d. each.
Parvar—A splendid new hybrid variety. 1s. 6d. each.
Pavonia (Peacock Iris)—Flowers pure white, with three bright blue spots, one on each petal; exceedingly beautiful; a general favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Purdyi—Flat creamy-white flowers lined with purple. 1s. each.
Reticulata—Of exquisite beauty; very early sweet-scented sort, of a fine purple-blue colour, lower petals of a darker shade, with yellow and white stripes, spotted black. 1s. each.
Siberica—A fine variety, with drooping foliage; flowers deep blue, with white spot. 1s. 9d. each.

Iris—Susiana.

For Choice Collections of Bulbs —See Page 80.

Spanish—Flowers of the most distinct shades of purple, blue, white, yellow, and violet-purple. Separate colours. 3s. per dozen; mixed, 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Spurea—Very fine, tall variety, neat blue flowers. 6d. each.
Stylosa—Fine foliage; loveliest blue, golden bands and blotches; very sweet scented. 6d. each.
Stylosa Alba—A white-flowering variety of above. 1s. each.
Stylosa Speciosa—Dark violet-blue flowers; large and handsome. 1s. 9d. each.
Susiana—Grows two feet high, and produces flowers of great size of a fine greyish-blue, richly netted with chestnut lines; very fine. 1s. 9d. each. (See cut.)
Tectorum—A fine Japanese Iris; flowers a beautiful blue; strong grower. 1s. 9d. each.
Tingitana—A very fine Iris of strong growth, large blue flowers. 4d. each.
Tuberosa (The Snake's Head Iris)—Very early; fantastic flower, the interior petals green, the exterior velvety black, edged with deep green; curious. 1s. each.
Watsoniana—A tall-growing variety; flowers purple. 1s. each.

Obtainable from February to June.

—IXIAS.—

For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Ixias never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultivated taste. The growth is in spikes, with blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the fashion of a Gladiolus on a miniature scale. Wherever these flowers are once grown, they become established favourites. Excellent for cut flowers. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position, where the delicate flowers will not get damaged by the high winds.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 3d. per doz. **Obtainable from February to April.**

Jonquils, or Scented Daffodils.

Most excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.

Campernelle—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Double, Sweet Scented—Very pretty and free flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Queen Anne's Double Jonquil—Yellow; very double, and extremely pretty. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Rugulosus—One to three flowered. Very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting. 3s. per dozen.

Tenuior—The Silver Jonquil. Perianth sulphury-white; cup yellow; in neat, compact clusters, richly perfumed. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Iris—Kæmpferi.

☞ Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.

Lachenalias (Cape Cowslips).

Very pretty plants, with spotted leaves, and spikes of pendant, bell-shaped flowers of lively colours; well suited for pot culture. They should have abundance of water, when they will produce leaves two inches across, and spikes of flowers double the size of those commonly met with. (See cut.)

Aurea—Pure yellow, fine. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Bicolor—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per doz.

Pendula—Yellow; splendid. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable during February and March.

Lachenalias.

Lilies (Lilium).

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms. Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. They can be had in flower from September to April.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, yellow-striped, with brownish spots; of powerful and delicious fragrance. 1s. 6d. and 2s. each.

Alutaceum—Bright apricot, cup-shaped; very early. 1s. 9d. each.

Biligulatum—Chestnut red, cup-shaped. 1s. 9d. each.

Browni—A rare trumpet-shaped variety. The inside is pure white, the outside chocolate-brown. 3s. each.

Candidum (Common White Lily)—Has a strong upright stem, about three feet, with large, diverging odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1s. each.

Concolor—A very pretty deep scarlet variety of dwarf habit. 1s. each.

Elegans—A charming dwarf variety, flowers bright crimson very early and free flowering. 1s. each.

Erectum—Orange-scarlet flowers, borne in umbels; early. 1s. 9d. each.

Excelsum—A very fine variety. The flowers are of a lovely Nankeen-yellow colour. 3s. each.

Giganteum—With good cultivation the plants will grow 10 ft. high. The flowers are white. 5s. each.

Hansoni—A very distinct variety, producing thick golden-yellow flowers. Very fine. 3s. 6d. each.

Incomparable—Deep crimson, cup-shaped, the richest in colour. extra fine. 1s. 9d. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well opened at the mouth. 1s. each.

——**Formosum**—Bears beautiful attenuated white trumpet-shaped flowers, tinged purple on outside. 1s. 9d. each.

Monadelphum—A tall-growing, sturdy Lily, with rich yellow flowers, copiously spotted. 2s. 6d. each.

Pardalinum—Orange spotted. 1s. each.

Phillipense—A very rare and graceful Lily; waxy-white, drooping trumpet-shaped flowers, borne on long slender stems. 2s. 6d. each.

Prince of Orange—A dwarf-growing variety, with cup-shaped. apricot-yellow flowers. 2s. 6d. each.

Speciosum Album—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1s. each.

Speciosum Magnificum—A new variety. It is the largest of the Speciosum sorts. 1s. 9d. each.

Speciosum Rubrum—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1s. each.

Sulphureum—Large yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 3s. each.

Superbum—A tall-growing variety, producing reflexed, pale yellow to deep crimson flowers; very floriferous. 2s. 6d. each.

Thomsonianum—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Tigrinum, fl. pl.—Large flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum Splendens—Very fine, large rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1s. each.

Van Houttei—Bright shining crimson, cup-shaped flowers; very attractive. 1s. 9d. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

For Choice Collections of BULBS, See Page 80.

Daffodils Magni-Coronati Group

Ajax or Single Trumpet Daffodils.

For Choice Collections of BULBS, (See Page 80).

SELF YELLOW VARIETIES.

Emperor—A splendid variety, with pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre; one of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. (See cut.) 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 16s. per hundred.

Golden Spur—Rich yellow in colour. One of the largest and finest Daffodils in cultivation. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Henry Irving—Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet; of grand substance and habit. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Johnstoni (Queen of Spain)—Very distinct from all other varieties both in colour and outline. Perianth and trumpet rich sulphur. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)—One of the best Daffodils in cultivation, with its bold rich orange-coloured appearance, both in perianth and trumpet. 6d. each. 5s. per dozen.

M. J. Berkeley—Deep, full yellow, larger than Maximus; very handsome. One of the finest varieties in cultivation. 8d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

YELLOW TRUMPETS.

Glory of Leiden—Very bold trumpet, rich yellow. 2s. each.

Minimus—The smallest Daffodil, but of perfect shape, rich yellow. 3d. each, 2s. per dozen, 12s. per hundred.

Frankfort, Orange River Colony,
South Africa, 18/7/09.

I have the honor to advise that the parcel of Bulbs ordered, duly arrived in a most satisfactory condition.

I have to congratulate you upon the selection, the packing, and the exceedingly healthy appearance of the Bulbs when taken out of the parcel.

(Signed) C. H. STEAINS.

☞ Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP—Continued.

Daffodils—Emperor and Empress.

Obvallaris (the famous Tenby Daffodil) — Quite distinct from all others; very early. Trumpet and perianth bright yellow; fine for cut bloom. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 17s. 6d. per hundred.

Spurius — Very distinct, self yellow, with a broad, imbricated, hooded perianth, large expanded trumpet. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

WHITE-WINGED BICOLOR VARIETIES.

The meaning of the word bicolor is that the perianth or petal is distinct in colour from the tube.

Empress — Somewhat similar to "Horsfieldi," but a larger and stronger grower; white perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges; most excellent and beautiful variety for cutting. (See cut.) 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

Grandis — Pure white perianth, finely imbricated, large yellow trumpet; a fine variety, and one of the best in this section. 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

Madame Plemp—Large, erect flower, solid white twisted perianth, long golden yellow trumpet. 1s. each, 10s. per dozen.

Michael Foster—Large sulphury-white perianth, thick-set and very firm in quality, trumpet yellow. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Mrs. Walter Ware—A splendid bicolor. 1s. each.

Muriel Dobell—Moderate size, but very neat and pretty. 1s. each.

Princeps—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, large flower; early and showy; one of the best for cutting. Very largely grown by florists. 3d. each, 1s. 3d. per dozen; twenty-five, 2s.; per hundred, 6s.

Victoria — A grand flower, perianth creamy-white, trumpet a rich clear yellow. 1s. 6d. each.

WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

Madame de Graaff—One of the best of this section; quite perfect in every way. 3s. each.

Moschatus—Perianth and trumpet first opening straw colour, changing to pure white; a handsome flower. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Mrs. J. B. M. Camm—Perianth white and elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 2s. each.

Mrs. F. W. Burbidge—Perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose, passing to snow-white. 1s. each.

Princess Ida—Very elegant white trumpet, brim flanged and edged yellow. 1s. each.

W. P. Milner—A dainty sulphur variety, very elegant. 9d. each.

Wm. Goldring—Long snow-white perianth, trumpet primrose; very fine. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

DAFFODILS—Medio-Coronati Group.

Incomparabilis, Peerless, and Chalice-cupped Daffodils (Star Narcissi).

Autocrat—Cup yellow and well expanded; a fine flower. 4d. each, 3s. per dozen.
Beauty—One of the best varieties, perianth sulphur-yellow, cup yellow, margined orange-scarlet. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
C. J. Backhouse—A great favourite, yellow perianth with long cup, stained rich orange-red; a splendid variety. 1s. 6d. each.
Figaro—Perianth yellow, cup large-spreading and stained orange-scarlet; flower large and well formed. 6d. each.
Gloria Mundi—A beautiful variety, with yellow perianth and scarlet cup. 3s. each.
Goliath—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 6d. each.
King of the Netherlands—Sulphur perianth, large cup, stained orange. 4d. each, 3s. per dozen.
Lorenzo — Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup yellow; a very distinct and beautiful variety. 4d. each, 3s. per dozen.
Mabel Cowan—A very striking white perianth, broadly margined orange-scarlet cup. 1s. 3d. each.
Mary Anderson—A medium-sized flower, divisions white, with bright scarlet cup: very pretty. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen.
Princess Mary—Perianth creamy-white, broad and well imbricated, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet; large, very much expanded; the cream of the Peerless Daffodils. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen.
Queen Bess—Pure white perianth, large light yellow cup, much expanded; very fine and early. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—A magnificent large-flowered variety, of rich sulphur; very fine. (See cut.) 4d. each, 3s. per dozen, 20s. per hundred.

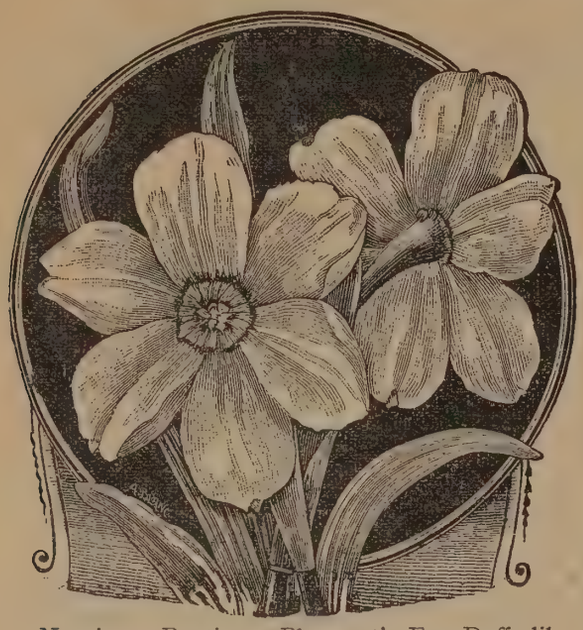
BARRI VARIETIES. Shortened Chalice-cupped Daffodils.

Conspicuus — Large broad-spreading yellow perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; a flower of great beauty and refinement. Awarded First-class Certificate R.H.S., England. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen, 15s. per hundred.
Dorothy Wemyss — Large white perianth, canary cup, edged orange-scarlet, a beautiful variety. 2s. each.
Flora Wilson—Perianth white, cup stained orange; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.
Mrs. C. Bowley—White perianth, orange-red cup; extra fine. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.
Orphee—Perianth primrose, cup edged orange-scarlet. 6d. each.
Sensation—Perianth pure white, canary cup, edged scarlet. 1s. each.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DAFFODILS.
5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 21/- upwards.
Splendid Value.
Post or Rail Free.

Daffodil—Sir Watkin.

☞ Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.



Narcissus Poeticus—Pheasant's Eye Daffodil.

DAFFODILS—Continued.

LEEDSII VARIETIES. Leeds' Eucharis-flowered Chalice-cupped White Daffodils, most fragrant.

Beatrice — Fine Campanulate perianth, cup globular and very elegant, all of the purest white; very fine. 1s. each.

Duchess of Westminster—The queen of this section, perianth pure white and spreading, long, canary-coloured cup 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Elegans—Drooping white perianth, long white cup; very distinct. 8d. each.

Katherine Spurrell—Broad Campanulate white perianth, delicate canary cup; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Minnie Hume—Large white perianth, cup large and spreading, passing from canary to white; a very handsome flower. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 6d. each.

M. Magdaline de Graaff—Perianth white, expanded primrose cup; very distinct. 6d. each, 5s. per dozen.

Mrs. Langtry — Perianth white and broad, with large white cup, edged bright canary-yellow, beautiful; very free bloomer. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Princess of Wales—Small, neat white perianth, large spreading, elegantly frilled white cup; a gem. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. per dozen.

DAFFODILS—Parvi-Coronati.

NARCISSUS POETICUS, or the Poet's Daffodil. Excellent for cutting.

King Edward VII.—A fine new variety, perianth broad, cup margined deep red. 2s. each.

Ornatus — Pure white perianth, beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Poetarum — Pure white, crown margined crimson, deliciously perfumed; a charming variety. 1s. each, 9s. per dozen.

Poeticus — White, crown margined red; fine. (See cut.) 3d. each, 1s. 3d. per dozen; 25, 2s.; per hundred, 6s.

NARCISSUS BURBIDGEI.

Burbidgei—Cup edged bright scarlet; early. 3d. each, 2s. per dozen.

Ellen Barr — Snow-white perianth, cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Little Dirk—A dainty variety, cowslip yellow cup, edged orange-red; very pretty. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Model—Compact white perianth, cup frilled, stained orange-red; a fine flower. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Robin Hood—Perianth white, cup lemon, stained orange. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. dozen.

Vanessa — Compact perianth, cup expanded, colour all yellow, perfect shape. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Note.—Double Daffodils are rather shy bloomers, and can never be relied on to produce flowers.

Butter and Eggs (Golden Phœnix)—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

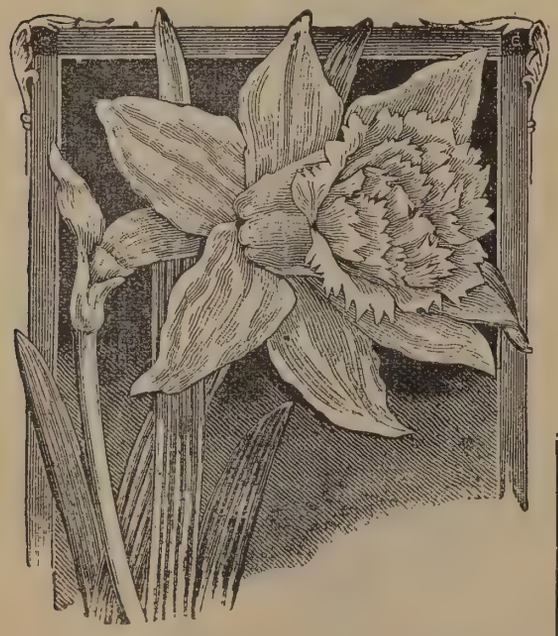
Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phœnix)—The true variety. Large full creamy-white, excellent for wearing; very fine. 4d. each, or 3s 6d. per dozen.

Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phœnix)—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)—Extra fine, with immense flowers like white roses; fragrant; a great favourite. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Van Sion, or Telamonius Plenus—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Double Daffodil—Poeticus Plenus.



Double Daffodil—Van Sion.

Tazettas or Cluster Varieties.

We can supply upwards of 50 varieties of Tazettas

Commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus, on account of having a number of flowers borne on one stem, in the same manner as a Polyanthus.

Beautiful, sweet-scented, free-flowering bulbs of the easiest culture. They do well in any soil, and are very effective when planted in groups and lines; yielding an endless amount of cut bloom when flowers are scarce; and, being hardy, with no trouble.

Double Roman—Double white, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities for Covent Garden Market, England. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Very fine; flowers much larger than Paper White (True). 3d. each, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Queen of the Netherlands—Very fine white, with yellow cup; fine large handsome truss. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish-orange cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen. **Obtainable from February to April,**

Choice Collections of Bulbs.

SPLENDID VALUE.—OUR OWN SELECTION.

5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 21/- upwards. Post or Rail Free.

Purchasers of these Collections save 20 to 25 per cent. on Catalogue prices. They contain good flowering Bulbs of the most popular varieties, specially selected to produce a succession of bloom.

☞ Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £4 4s.

Ranunculus.

Among the dwarf flowers the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry surpassed by few flowers.

As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours the effect is magnificent. The roots should be planted about two inches deep and six inches apart. The claw extremities should be pressed firmly into the earth. They do well in any ordinary garden soil. (See cut.)

Giant French—A vigorous and free-flowering class of very rich colours, and although not always so double, they are more showy than the Scotch and Persian varieties.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Persian—A very useful class of this grand family, either for beds or mixed borders. The flowers, whether variegated or self-coloured, are finely formed, borne in great profusion, and brilliant in colour.

Named Varieties, 2s. per dozen.
Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Scotch—A truly gorgeous section of this grand family. Most floriferous, and in beauty of form and brilliancy of colouring leave nothing to be desired.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.
Obtainable from February to May.

Turban, 11 Varieties (named). 2s. per dozen.
Turban Named Varieties (mixed). 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Snowflakes (Leucojum.)

A good substitute for the old English Snowdrop; producing spikes of snow-white blossoms tipped with green; very hardy; will do well in any soil or situation.

L. Vernum (Spring Snowflake)—1s. per dozen.

L. Pulchellus Major—The largest white-flowered variety in existence; nearly twice the size of the others; a great acquisition. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Sparaxis.

They are mostly low-growing Ixia-like plants, of gorgeous colours and rich markings. Perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Pulcherrima—Rose. A beautiful variety. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

Tuberoses.

Produce tall spikes of wax-like flowers, deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike be placed in water.

Single or Double White—6d. each.

The Pearl—A splendid variety of recent introduction. 9d. each.

Dry Bulbs obtainable from May to July.

Tigridias (The Tiger Flower.)

Tigridia Grandiflora Alba.

Produce exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted-like flowers, about 4 inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly-coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

Alba Immaculata—A pure white variety, very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Canariensis—A beautiful light yellow variety. 1s. each.

Carminea—A splendid new variety. The flowers are of a lovely orange Nankeen colour. 1s. 6d. each.

Conchiflora Grandiflora (the Shell Plant)—Yellow and red spotted. 1s. each.

Grandiflora Alba (the White Tiger Flower)—White, spotted crimson; a splendid variety; large and beautiful. 1s. each. (See cut.)

Lutea Immaculata—A new pure yellow variety; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Pavonia—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each, or 4s. per doz.

Obtainable from May to July.

Postage Charged Extra on Bulbs.

Sparaxis, Mixed.

Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £4 4s.

TRITELIAS.

Uniflora—Very exquisite little plants; flowers vary, white, tinged blue or purple-mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. The flowers are of long duration, and the plant is quite hardy. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Uniflora Alba—Pure white. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

TRITONIAS.

A group of Iridaceous plants allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free-blooming and bright. Succeed under the same treatment as Ixias and Sparaxis.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

TULIPS.

Double and Single Tulips.

For beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, Tulips put all other Spring flowers into the shade. Nothing can equal, much less excel, their gorgeous appearance in beds or groups. In form they are the most perfect of all florists' flowers, whilst their wealth of colours, and the purity and variety of their markings, furnish abundant evidence of their extreme beauty and effectiveness in any and every position in which they may be placed. As they succeed well in any ordinary soil, we can recommend them with the greatest confidence. In planting, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface.

Early Double, Named Varieties—3s. 6d. per dozen.

Double Mixed—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Named Varieties—3s. per dozen.

Early Single Mixed—2s. per dozen.

Parrot—A most interesting section. The flowers are of immense size, and very showy, and present occasional shades and markings that are marvellous. They are worth growing for the interest their flame-like flaunting flowers will afford.

Named Varieties, 5s. per dozen; Mixed, 4s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

WATSONIAS.

A genus of hardy plants, deserving of more extensive cultivation on account of their stately appearance and brilliant colours. They succeed well in the open border, in any ordinary garden soil.

Alba—One of the most lovely of all bulbs, long spikes of pure white flowers; will grow anywhere. A splendid variety. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Rosea—Rose, fine, 2 ft., tall and handsome. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spicata—Lilac, very fine. 6d. each.

Obtainable during February and March.

— MISCELLANEOUS —

BULBS, TUBERS, &c.

Allium Neapolitanum—Pure white flowers in large umbels; splendid for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Alstrœmeria Aurea — Golden-yellow; flowering several times in the season. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

—— **Chilensis** — Flesh-coloured flowers; very pretty. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Peregrina**—Flowers large and handsome; outer petals pale purple, the inner white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 1s. 3d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

—— —— **Alba** — White, prettily tinged green. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Pulchella** — A very pretty variety, spotted with various colours. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Anemone Robinsoniana—A very pretty blue Wood Anemone. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Palmata** (The Cyclamen-leaved Anemone) — Glistening yellow flowers, very distinct. 1s. 3d. each.

Anemone Alba — Similar to Palmata, except in colour of flower, which is white. 1s. 3d. each.

—— **Nemerosa** — A charming white variety. Requires a rather moist situation. 1s. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Double white. 1s. each.

Anomatheca Cruenta—A charming little Irid, with Ixia-like foliage, and a profusion of brilliant red flowers. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen. Obtainable from February to March.

Anthericum Bovei—White, lily-like flowers, very pretty. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Lilastrum** — A very graceful variety, with white flowers. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Arisæma Ringens—A variety of Arum; the flower is green, white, and purple. 1s. 6d. each.

Arum — An interesting class of plants, with ornamental foliage and striking flowers. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Cornutum** — Velvety black; a fine flower. 1s. 6d. each.

Arum Crinitum—Rosy pink. 2s. each.

—— **Dracunculus**—A very fine flower of a deep claret colour. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Hygrophyllum** — Greenish-white, edged with purplish-red. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Sanctum** (The Black Calla) — Fine, flowers purple; sweet scented. 1s. 6d. each.

Bravoa Geminiflora — Pretty crimson flowers on stems two feet high. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Bletia Hyacintha—A most lovely violet orchid, will grow anywhere in the open ground; splendid for buttonholes. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Brodiæa Coccinea (The Fire Cracker)—Bright red, edged green; very distinct. 9d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

—— **Grandiflora**—Dwarf blue; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

—— **Peduncularis** — Immense umbels, 18 inches across, porcelain-blue. 1s. each.

—— **Purdyi**—Pink, very pretty. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

☞ **Choice Collections of Bulbs from 5s. to £4 4s.**

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.—Continued.

Brunsvigia Josephine—Produces a spike containing from fifty to sixty flowers three inches in width; bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 6s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Calochortus (Butterfly Tulips) — These are amongst the most beautiful of flowers, really looking like butterflies. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Venustus, White**—2s. each.

—— —— **Red**—2s. each.

—— —— **Yellow**—2s. each.

Camassia Esculenta—Flowers purplish-blue. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Chionodoxa Luciliæ (Glory of the Snow)—Blue, white centre; requires to be grown in the shade. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Chlidanthus Fragrans — Yellow flowers, four to five inches in length, very fragrant. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen. Obtainable June to August.

Colchicum Speciosum—The best of this family, producing its large purple flowers late in the Summer. 2s. each. Obtainable December to April.

Cummingia Trimaculata — One of the prettiest of bulbs, its hanging bell-shaped flowers being spotted with chocolate blotches. 1s. each.

Crinum Asiaticum—A fine white variety. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Capense** — White, free blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1s. each.

—— **Mooreii**—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers, very handsome. 2s. each.

—— **Natalense** (The Natal Lily) — Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering, noble plant. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Powelli** — A beautiful deep rose colour; free flowering. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Powelli Album** — Pure white, extra fine. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Yemense** — The flowers are of the purest white, and borne in large spikes. 2s. 6d. each.
Obtainable from May to July.

Cyclobothra Alba (Alabaster Star Tulip of California) — White, beautifully fringed. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Pulchella** (The Golden Star Tulip) —Fine golden-yellow. 2s. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Cypella Herberti—Like a Tigridia; bright orange-yellow flowers. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Dielytra) — Sometimes called Bleeding Heart; bears heart-shaped deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length. Price, 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to August.

Elisena Ringens — A splendid bulb, flowers dazzling white, large and curious in shape. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Eremurus Himalaicus — A noble plant; spikes up to 8 ft. high, one-third of which are covered with fine white flowers. 3s. 6d. each.

—— **Robustus**—Rose coloured. 3s. 6d. each.

Funkia Lineata Alba — Flowers pure white and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1s. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Habranthus Pratensis—Will grow in any dry place; flowers red. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

—— **Roseus**—Pinkish-red; free flowering. 1s. 6d. each.

Hemerocallis Apricot — Rich apricot-yellow; very fine. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Citrina** — Pale citron yellow; very free flowering. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Dumortieri**—Orange, outside brown. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Estmere** — Pale yellow, outside chocolate; sweet scented. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Flava**—Yellow; sweet-scented. 1s. each.

—— **Graminea**—A fine new yellow variety; outside tinged chocolate. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Luteola** — A beautiful soft orange-yellow. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Meddendorfiana** — Deep orange-yellow; slightly shaded chocolate. 1s. 9d. each.

Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia) — Produces spikes 5 ft. long, covered with bell-shaped white flowers. 1s. each.

Hymenocallis Harrisiana — Fairy lily, very pretty flowers, white. 2s. each.

—— **Speciosa**—White, very fine. 2s. each. Obtainable May and June.

Incarvillea Delavayi — A magnificent tuberous-rooted plant, with splendid Bignonia-like, rosy-carmine flowers. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

—— **Grandiflora** — Crimson, with white throat; very choice. 2s. 6d. each.

Ismene Amancæs — One of the finest bulbs in cultivation. Produces very large yellow flowers, with a green stripe; requires a warm situation. 7s. 6d. each.

—— **Calathina**—A large pure white variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Lycoris Aurea (Golden Spider Lily) — Golden-yellow; very attractive. 1s. each.

—— **Radiata**—From Japan; rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Sanguinea**—Flowers carmine colour. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Squamageria** — Purplish-pink; very showy. 1s. 9d. each.

—— —— **Purpurea** — A beautiful pink colour, shaded with purple; a grand flower. 2s. 6d. each.

Montbretia Feu d'Artifice — Crimson. 6d. each.

—— **G. Davidson** — Large pale orange-yellow flowers; very fine. 3s. each.

—— **Germania** — Rich orange-scarlet, with red throat. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Pottsi** — Fine golden-orange and scarlet flowers. 6d. each.
Obtainable from May to July.

Morea Aurea — A fine Irid, with yellow flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Pavonia**—Red. 1s. each.

—— **Edulis** — Light yellow. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Nerine Corusca—Brilliant scarlet. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Elegans**—A lovely soft pink. 2s. 6d. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Pure white. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Erubescens**—Fairy-like flowers, produced on long stems. 1s. each.

—— **Excellens** — Beautiful flowers, of a delicate carmine-rose. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Filifolia** — Grassy foliage, red flowers. 6d. each.

—— **Fothergilli**—Larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermillion-scarlet colour. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Novelty**—Very fine bell-shaped flowers. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Pudica** — White, striped pink. 1s. each.

—— **Sarniensis** (Guernsey Lily)—A well-known variety, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour. 1s. each.

—— **Splendens**—Deep rosy red. 2s. each.
Obtainable from October to January.

Ornithogalum Arabicum (Star of Bethlehem) — White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Ostrowskya Magnifica—One of the finest novelties, producing light blue bells, four inches across. 3s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Pancratium Maritimum — White, very beautiful, hardy, requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1s. each.

—— **Illyricum** — One of the finest white bulbs, very fragrant. 1s. each.

Richardia Alba Maculata—The leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 1s. each.

—— **Aurata**—Splendid light yellow flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Elliottiana** — Beautifully spotted leaves, with rich deep yellow flowers. 2s. each.

—— **Hastata** — Neat yellow and black flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Nelsoni** — Very neat creamy-white flowers with black centre. 2s. each. Obtainable from May to July.

Schizostylis Coccinea—One of the most brilliant Autumn and Winter flowering bulbs, the flowers are a beautiful scarlet-crimson. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to July.

Scilla Hyacinthoides (Nutans) **Cœrulea** (Bluebell) — Fine blue, showy. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— —— **Alba** — Fine white free-flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— —— **Rosea** — Distinct flesh colour. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.
Obtainable from February to April.

Tricyrtis Hirta — A curious plant; hairy purple flowers with many spots. 1s. each. Obtainable from May to July.

Tritoma Uvaria (Queen's Lily)—Brilliant carmine-orange flowers, makes a fine effect in the garden. 6d. each, or 3s. per dozen. Obtainable from April to June.

Zephyranthes Carinata — Flowers three inches across; deep rich rose and white; free-blooming. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to June.

☞ **Choice Collections of Daffodils from 5s. to £4 4s.**

Agricultural Seeds

Samples and Prices for large quantities, Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS

Our Leading Speciality.

When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—As we deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of All Descriptions, and make them one of our specialities, we are enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

NOTE.—A Special Price List of Agricultural Seeds, published in September, Post Free on Application.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH.—*Atriplex.*

This is one of the most valuable of our native fodder plants. It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent. It continues green after all the natural grasses have been dried up, and affords feed for stock in the middle of Summer, when it is so scarce. It is a well-known fact that Saltbush is one of the most fattening of plants, and stock fed on it are always kept in good health.

CULTIVATION.—As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away; therefore, the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about a half inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised.

All the varieties can be easily propagated by cuttings, made into lengths of about one foot, and planted when the ground is sufficiently moist, early Spring or early Autumn being the best time.

The following descriptions are extracted from Baron Ferd. von. Mueller's work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants":—

Angulata—This is absolutely the hardiest of all the Annual varieties. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It is used extensively for reclaiming wind-blown and scalded patches of country, for which it cannot be surpassed. All stock eat it readily. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Halemoides—One of the best dwarf species for saltbush pastures. Stands the most extremes of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Holocarpa—Produces rich succulent foliage, of which sheep are extremely fond; a valuable variety. 4s. per lb.

Leptocarpum—This is another of the Perennial saltbushes which render many of our dry, sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Nummularium (Old Man Saltbush)—One of the tallest, most fattening, and wholesome of Australian pastoral saltbushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle pastured on saltbush country are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from this distoma disease and other allied ailments. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Rhagodia Hastata (Halbert-leaved Saltbush)—This variety when cultivated grows to a height of from 5 to 7 feet and 7 feet through, and in New South Wales it has been successfully grown as a hedge. In its native state it is a divaricately branched undershrub, spreading 2 to 3 feet, and is covered with a slightly mealy whiteness, which increases with the dryness of the weather. It is valuable food for horses, cattle, and sheep. 5s. per lb.

Semibaccatum—A Perennial creeping variety, very much liked by sheep, considered among the best of saline herbage of the saltbush country. 3s. 6d. per lb.

TAGASASTE.

(Commonly called Tree Lucerne.)

Tagasaste, commonly called Tree Lucerne, is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that will stand the severest frost or drought. Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. As the young plants do not stand transplanting very well, it is advisable to sow the seed thinly where it is to remain, and if they come up too thickly, the surplus may be transplanted without damaging the others. The seed, which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre.
6d. per oz., 1s. ¼ lb., 1s. 6d. ½ lb., 3s. lb.

VELVET or MAGNET BEAN.

A forage plant of recent introduction to this State. Stock are said to readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod are used in place of oats or corn. As a fertiliser it is unequalled. It should be sown in the Spring, when all frosts are over, in hills, four feet apart each way, three to five Beans to a hill. About 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. lb.

☞ Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

RAPE A WEALTH PRODUCING PLANT.

Every Sheep Farmer Should Try it.

SOWING RAPE.

IMPORTED DWARF ESSEX.

The Great Feed for Sheep.

Rape is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbo-hydrates. two per cent. of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should, never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. 4 to 6 lbs. required to sow an acre.

Price, 4d. per lb., or 28s. per cwt.

KIDNEY VETCH, or YELLOW SAND CLOVER.

Anthyllis vulneraria.

The Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial, a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TARES or VETCHES.

The Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to germinate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of a half-bushel (60 lbs. bushel) to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels.

Golden—Price according to market.

Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover.

THE VILLOUS or HAIRY VETCH.

Vicia Villosa.

An excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstands drought well. It is highly thought of by German and Austrian farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

GIANT SPURRY.

Spergula maxima.

The Spurry is an Annual plant which is largely grown in Russia for making hay. It is said that milch cows fed on it give superior milk and butter, and sheep excellent mutton. It grows well on poor dry sandy soil, almost too poor to grow any other crop. Its value as a manurial plant on light soils is pronounced. It is readily eaten by cows and sheep. 15 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

☞ Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

SACALINE.

Polygonum Sacchalinense.

This Perennial Fodder Plant, which is a native of the Island of Sakhalin, situated between Japan and Siberia, is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it is capable of withstanding drought and resisting great cold. It is easily cultivated, requiring no manure, and being a very vigorous grower, yields immense crops. Sheep, cattle and horses are exceedingly fond of it. In France it succeeded well during the great drought of 1893.

Clean seed, without the husk, 1s. per packet, 2s. per oz.

SCOTCH BROOM.

Genista scoparia.

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. 1s. 6d. per lb.

LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 60 lbs. required to sow an acre. 6d. per lb.

Blue, White, and Yellow.

LUCERNE.

The King of the Fodder Plants.

Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc.
Every Farmer Should Grow Some.

OUR GREAT SPECIALITY.

FRENCH. HUNGARIAN.

HUNTER RIVER (crop a failure).

The droughts which have been experienced in many parts of Australia during past seasons should awaken those who have not already prepared for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock, and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In a very favourable season it will produce four or five cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good, deep, rich land, as the roots penetrate to a great depth. The more the land is worked, the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 8 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

Price on application.

THE IRRIGATION

LUCERNE GROWING

COMPETITION PRIZE.

AWARDED BY

The Water Supply Commission,

WAS WON BY

Mr. JOHN McDONALD,
of Cohuna.

The seed sown was our celebrated **Broad Leaf French Provence Seed, M. & F. Brand.**

We strongly recommend this variety, as it has given exceptional results wherever grown.

We receive with each consignment of this seed a Certificate from the French Government certifying to its freedom from dodder.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(True.)

Valuable as a fodder plant for dry arid soils. Perfectly hardy — withstands drought, heat, and cold — yields the heaviest and richest crops of fodder. The best Clover for permanent pastures and hay.

At the Experimental Station, Brookings, United States, America, with a minimum temperature of 40 degrees below zero, with the ground bare, common Lucerne was killed, while Turkestan came through unharmed. At the Wyoming Experimental Station, United States, the Turkestan Lucerne was exposed to a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without harm. 1s. per lb.

SHEEP'S BURNET.

This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle, if sown with other grasses and clovers. Colonial grown seed, 1s. per lb.

SAINFOIN or ESPARCETTE.

Hedysarum enobrychis.

Cattle are very fond of Sainfoin or Esparcette, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial; it grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

MELILOTUS.

(King Island Melilot.)

This fodder plant flourishes on poor, sandy, or dry clayey soil, where other plants will not thrive. Melilotus, which is an annual, is also useful for green manuring, and for increasing the humus contents of poor virgin soil. If the crop is intended for green manure, it should be ploughed in before the earliest seeds have ripened, otherwise it is apt to foul the land. As food for milch cows, we advise a mixture of oats or some other such fodder feed as hay, as there seems to be a doubt in regard to the Melilotus, when used to excess, imparting an unpleasant taste to butter and milk, especially when fed green. Baron Ferd. von Mueller says in his work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants," that when grown on the sea coast it becomes less odorous. This fodder plant has been the making of King Island; before it was introduced the island was absolutely bare of nutritious fodder. Since the advent of the plant the farmers on King Island have become one of the most prosperous agricultural communities in the world. They have a butter factory, and make regular shipments of fat bullocks. Large quantities of hay consisting of a mixture of oats and Melilotus were cut and sold at top market prices during the months of July, August, and September. Cattle devour it with avidity and do very well on it. We do not recommend it for good soil that will grow better fodder plants, but in the dry, sandy coastal districts, where other plants will not exist, the Melilotus makes wonderful growth. 6d. per lb.

Lucerne.

Soy Bean.

TEOSINTE REANA LUXURIANS.

This is a highly valuable Summer forage plant, and one that will succeed in all the warm districts of this State. It yields an immense crop of succulent fodder, one seed producing forty to sixty stalks, growing to a height of twelve to eighteen feet. It is excellent feed for cows, and when better known will be largely cultivated.

¼ lb., 9d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.
3 lbs. required to sow an acre.

SOY BEAN.

Soja hispida.

Resembles in habit of growth the ordinary Dwarf Kidney Bean. They can be used green, cooked like peas or broad beans, or in the dry state like haricot beans. They are appreciated by all kinds of stock and poultry. One of the most valuable beans grown either for man or beast. **Yellow Seeded**—6d. per lb.

Teosinte Reana Luxurians.
(From a Photograph.)

FENUGREEK.

Trigonella Fœnum-græcum.

An annual fodder plant, growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is valuable for the seed, which is used when ground as a condiment for horses and cattle, it is also given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. It is also said to render damaged hay palatable. 1s. per lb.

COW PEAS.

A valuable fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to 1½ bushels required to sow an acre.

Whip-poor-will. **Black.**
Price according to market.

SORGHUMS

Sorghums are valuable Fodder Plants for hot and dry districts, and yield an immense quantity of forage. They can be sown from September to end of January. Early Amber Sugar Cane and Improved Undendibule Sugar Cane are the best of the saccharine varieties. Many of the other varieties, although non-saccharine, are extremely useful, the seed being an excellent food for fowls. Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense) is a valuable Perennial variety, and should be more largely sown, as it thrives in almost any situation. Sow 8 lbs. in drills, and 12 lbs. per acre broadcast.

JERUSALEM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

This variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

DHOURA, or EGYPTIAN CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalks, as well as the blades, cure into excellent fodder, and in all stages are available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. The seed is excellent for chickens.

Red, White—9d. per lb.

IMPROVED EARLY UNDENDIBULE SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

The leading feature of this variety is the solidity of its stalk, which has a thin shell, and a large percentage of sugar. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and fatten very quickly. 6d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

IMPHEE, or PLANTER'S FRIEND.

Var. Sorghum.

A valuable variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock.

Price according to market.

BROOM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

Although a non-saccharine variety, it is nevertheless largely grown as fodder for dairy cattle, etc.

3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. The seed is excellent for chickens. 9d. lb.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Syn. Holcus.

This is a valuable plant in warm districts where the soil is good, for use as green fodder during Summer, being similar to Maize in that respect. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. It should be sown in drills three feet apart. put in thinly, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart.

Price according to market.

Kaffir Branching Corn.

Early Amber Sugar Cane.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green, it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been blown by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured.

Price according to market.

Seradella.

JOHNSON GRASS, or EVERGREEN MILLET.

Sorghum halapense.

A valuable Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate. 1s. per lb.

SERADELLA.

(ORNITHOPUS SATIVUS.)

A valuable annual fodder plant, succeeding well on poor sandy soils, affording good pasture for sheep. It is also a good honey plant. 1s. per lb.

Extract from Baron Ferd. von Mueller's work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants":—"It is valuable as a fodder plant on sterile, particularly moist and sandy soil. It requires no lime, but improves in growth on such, especially gypsum land. Particularly rich in digestive protein. Dr. Goessmann found in Pennsylvania the total of two cuts to be in a season 11½ tons green fodder, equal to nearly 3 tons dry, on an acre."

MILLETS.

Sow from September to December. In drills (3 feet apart), 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre.

JAPANESE MILLET.

This Millet has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought-resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used. In the Victorian Government trials this variety proved a great success. 6d. per lb. Special quotations for large quantities.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A very quick-growing variety, excellent for Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. 4d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN, or PEARL MILLET (PENICILLARIA).

Called in America "The Wonderful Fodder Plant." A very productive and useful forage plant, which has been grown in New South Wales with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up, the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting. 1s. per lb.

SIBERIAN, or RUSSIAN MILLET.

A wonderfully productive forage plant from Russia, which has given excellent results in the United States, and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular varieties of all millets. It is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than German Millet, growing 4 to 5 feet in height, much ranker, producing more leaves than either the Hungarian or German Millet. Its stooling properties are remarkable, as many as forty-one stalks having been grown from one seed. The leaves start close to the ground, and continue nearly to the top of the stem; are wide and tender, making it preferable to all other Millets for hay. The yield of hay is one-third to one-half more per acre than Hungarian and German; besides, the hay is softer when cured, greener in colour, and preferred by all stock, being very nutritious and fattening. 6d. per lb.

Egyptian, or Pearl Millet.

☞ Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

PASTURE GRASSES

State approximately, quantity required when writing for quotations.
20 lbs. represents a bushel of Grass Seeds. **Samples and Prices Post Free.**

Crested Dogstail Grass.

RIB GRASS.

Botanical name, Plantago lanceolata.
Perennial. Height, ½ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pastures. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

Hard Fescue Grass.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Botanical name, Alopecurus pratensis.
Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

This is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pastures, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TALL FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca elatior.
Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

This is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, Cynosurus cristatus.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis grounds, etc., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. The late Dr. Schomburg, of Adelaide, in one of his reports on his experimental grass plots during the continued drought of the eighties, states;—"The drought had no effect on Crested Dogstail (Cynosurus cristatus). All stock are fond of it, and it forms a close sward." 1s. 6d. per lb.

HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca duriuscula.
Perennial. Height, 1½ ft.

A dwarf-growing, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, Bromus unioloides.
Perennial. Height, 2½ to 3 ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 5s. to 6s. per bushel.

YORKSHIRE FOG, or WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, Holcus lanatus.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

Although it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands, where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 8d. per lb.

COUCH, or BERMUDA GRASS.

Botanical name, Cynodon dactylon.
(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)

Yorkshire Fog Grass.

☞ Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

GRASSES—Continued.

Creeping Bent Grass.

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca ovina.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus, on account of sheep being so fond of it. Gmelin, the eminent Russian botanist, says that the Tartars generally pitched their tents during the Summer months in close proximity to it, on account of its value to their herds. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, etc. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa trivialis.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable grass for good, deep, rich, moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep, horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe, cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the P. pratensis, but very different in habit and general properties. Valuable also for lawns. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.

HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh, sandy, loamy soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that cattle eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years. 1s. per lb.

CREEPING BENT, or FIORIN.

Botanical name, Agrostis alba, var. stolonifera.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE.

(English Blue Grass.)
Botanical name, Festuca pratensis.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book, "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island":—"Cattle and horses are very fond of F. Pratensis or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses in Vancouver's Island, where the same grass grows, which had been turned out in Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa nemoralis.
(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)

JOHNSON GRASS.

(See Forage Crops, page 88.)

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, Lolium perenne.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at all times relished by stock; it stools out freely, but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre.
5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.

WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, Danthonia Semiannularis.

A native grass which is well worthy of cultivation. The seed is light.

Mr. F. Turner, in his work, "Australian Grasses," says:—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed, it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most other species of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so close down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. I have had this grass under experimental cultivation, and the rich succulent herbage it produced was much superior to that generally seen in pastures. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. I can highly recommend the 'Wallaby Grass' for systematic cultivation, either for permanent pasture or for making into hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather."
2s. per lb.

Perennial Rye Grass.

☞ Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

GRASSES—Continued.

Wood Meadow Grass.

COCKSFOOT, or ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, Dactylis glomerata.

Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

Of all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say, from the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. We have no hesitation in recommending this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land, 20 lbs. to the acre. Price according to market.

Sweet Vernal Grass.

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa aquatica.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 2s. 6d. per lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca duriuscula. var. Chewing's.

Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A variety of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light, stony, soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means does its roots spread, like many of the other varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, Phleum pratense.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This grass thrives best on moist soils on rich, wheat-bearing, alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. 6d. per lb.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name, Anthoxanthum odoratum.

Annual. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa pratensis.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 93.)

RED, or CREEPING FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca rubra.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A valuable grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 3d. lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Botanical name, Avena elatior.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A most valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye Grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, Lolium Italicum.

Biennial. Height, 1½ to 2½ ft.

A valuable Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. .5s. per bushel.

Cocksfoot, or Orchard Grass.

☞ Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

Paspalum Dilatatum (Golden Crown Grass).

Paspalum Dilatatum

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS).

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to our experience, it succeeds best in light sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre.

Price for Prime Hand-Shaken Paspalum Seed.

1s. per lb.; per post, 1s. 9d.

PASPALUM ROOTS.

To those who wish to obtain quick results, we would advise planting roots, which come away at once. Planted at a distance of 3 feet each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

Strong Roots—1s. per 100, or 5s. per 1.000.

PASPALUM VIRGATUM.

This variety is not unlike Paspalum Dilatatum as regards the foliage, but the growth is totally different, the latter having a prostrate habit of growth, while this variety grows straight up to a height of 6 or 7 feet and carries a larger amount of leaf. Where there is a fair amount of moisture it produces an enormous crop. The best time to sow the seed is early in the Autumn or as soon as the weather is fairly warm in the Spring. Price, ¼ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb. 4s.

RHODES GRASS.

(Chloris Virgata, or C. Abyssinica.)

One of the Greatest Drought-resisting Grasses ever introduced.

A splendid Summer Grass, its drought-resisting qualities being remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. All kinds of stock eat it readily either green, chaffed, or as hay. The plants, which spread like Couch and take root at each joint, should be planted 5 feet apart each way, thus requiring 1,742 plants per acre. As it is a very rapid grower, it will in a very short time fill up the intervening spaces, growing luxuriantly on any soil, and producing seed all the Summer. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn.

Seed—1 oz., 6d.; ¼ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 5s.
3-year-old Roots—2s. per 100, or 15s. per 1,000.

Phalaris Commutata.

A Splendid Winter Grass.

This is a splendid Winter Grass, being soft and succulent, and is to the taste sweet, like Maize or Oats; it makes splendid hay, which cattle eat greedily. It grows on an average fifteen to eighteen inches a month after cutting, and stools out well. It withstands the severest frosts, and will grow half an inch to one inch a day during the Winter months. If left uncut it will reach a height of five or six feet. It should be sown thinly on a seed bed, and when the plants are strong they can be transplanted eighteen inches apart. Under favourable conditions they will fill up the intervening spaces in one season, providing the seedlings are not transplanted till they have attained a fair size.

January to May is the best time to sow the seed, and roots can be planted from April till October in the cooler districts, but not later than August to September in the warm parts unless well watered.

Seed—1s. per packet, 2s. per ounce, 15s. per lb.

Strong Roots—2s. per 100, or 15s. per 1,000.

Special quotations for large quantities.

Phalaris Commutata.

☞ Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

LAWN GRASSES.

FOR _____

Garden Lawns,

Cricket Grounds,

Bowling Greens,

Etc.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa Pratensis)—This is an excellent grass for lawns, as it adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist. It is also distinct from the other Poas in colour of the leaves. When once established it will stand the driest summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. 1s. per lb.

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa nemoralis)—A valuable variety for lawn purposes, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places and those overshadowed by trees. Very scarce. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (Poa trivialis)—This makes an excellent lawn. In appearance it is somewhat like the Poa pratensis, but very different in habit and general properties. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Couch or Bermuda (Cynodon dactylon)—Valuable in dry situations. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks, on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold Winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. 2s. per lb.

Finest Machine-dressed Rye Grass (free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb., or 7s. 6d. per bushel.

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value. Cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil, and should be planted early in the Spring. Price, 6s. 6d. per sack of roots; 3s. 6d. per half-sack.

BRUNNING'S "INCOMPARABLE" LAWN GRASSES

First Quality—Price, 1s, 3d. per lb.; or 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

Second Quality—Price, 1s. per lb.; or 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

THE FOLLOWING CRICKET CLUBS USE OUR "INCOMPARABLE" MIXTURES:
Melbourne, East Melbourne, Prahran, Collingwood, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Richmond, St. Kilda, Brighton, Williamstown, Elsternwick, Caulfield, Malvern, etc., and nearly all the Bowling Clubs.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A LAWN.

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains 30 inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. Our "Incomparable" Lawn Grass is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-texture grasses, and is likely to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. It should be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

☞ **Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.**

PURE CLOVER SEEDS

Please state Approximate Quantity required.

Prices for 14-lb. to ton lots, with Samples, POST FREE on application.

Lotus Major—The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

LOTUS MAJOR.

The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

A deep-rooting Perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder. It is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which the roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It does particularly well in bushy and moist localities, or on wet meadows, and attains its greatest luxuriance on soils which have some peat in their composition. Very highly recommended. (See cut.) 2s. 6d. per lb.

TREFOIL, or HOP CLOVER.

(Black Medick.)

Medicago lupulina.

This Clover is very distinct, bearing a yellow flower, is erect and branching, and yields a large crop. It should be sown sparingly, otherwise it will smother the other Clovers. It is useful for sowing with other grasses, at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. If sown alone it may be cut for hay. It grows on any soil that contains lime, and although it is an Annual, it seeds itself so freely that it may almost be classed as Perennial. Stock of all kinds like it, and it should be included in mixtures for all inferior soils except such as are absolutely devoid of lime. 8d. per lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit. In the husk, 5s. per lb. Shelled seed, 1s. 6d. per oz.; 15s. per lb.

RED, or BROAD CLOVER.

Trifolium pratense.

This variety yields an immense crop, but is only of Biennial duration. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

COW GRASS, or PERENNIAL RED.

Trifolium pratense perenne.

This is distinct from the Common Red Clover, possessing a strong and more penetrating root, and is less affected by either drought or frost. It is of quicker growth than the other varieties, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. This should be introduced into all permanent pastures. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

ALSIKE, or HYBRID CLOVER.

Trifolium hybridum.

A Perennial variety, hybrid between the Red and White, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will do well on all kinds of soil, yielding a heavy crop where no other Clover will succeed. Alsike Clover is highly valuable for permanent pasture. 12 lbs. are required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

Melilotus leucantha.

This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

LUCERNE.

Medicago sativa.

(See Forage Crops, page 86.)

EGYPTIAN CLOVER.

Trifolium Alexandrinum.

This variety grows a little taller than Lucerne, and yields an immense crop of very succulent fodder which is much relished by stock. The best time to sow is in the beginning of March, it will then make a start with the first Autumn rains, the first cutting can then be made before the Winter, and the second growth is better fitted to withstand the cold. 1s. per lb.

TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM.

This Clover, which is one of the most nutritious plants known to agriculture, is indigenous to Britain, and is found growing on dry, sandy and gravelly soil. It is an Annual, but may be almost classed as Perennial, because it sows itself when once it gets a start, and this peculiarity cannot be claimed by any other member of the Clover family. The stems grow over each other to a depth of 6 or 7 inches, the lower ones being as healthy as those above; indeed the lowest shoots are those that force their seed pods into soil in readiness for the following season's crop, hence the distinction applied to it. "Subterra." No other plant can develop or grow under such conditions. Of course where stock graze continually they keep it low, but even then are unable to eat it out on account of the lower stems clinging so closely to the ground. When once introduced into grazing land, there it will remain until ploughed in. It may be thought that a plant growing and spreading so readily would be likely to become a pest, but the plant can be as easily destroyed as grown by ploughing it in, thus enriching the soil by adding humus and nitrogen to it. Clean Seed—¼ lb., 1s. 3d.; 4s. per lb.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(See page 86.)

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

One of the most valuable Perennial fodder plants we possess. It forms a thick mat of sweet and very nutritious herbage. In any cool, moist district this Clover, if once introduced, will soon spread, as the cattle carry it everywhere. 14 lbs. is required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. (See cut.) 11d. to 1s. per lb.

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza striata.

This variety is said to succeed well in any kind of soil—rich or poor, clay or sandy, dry or wet—and is deep rooted. It is also wonderfully fattening. Very distinct. 1s. 6d. per lb.

ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.

Trifolium incarnatum.

It yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 8d. per lb.

Fish Creek, 6th Sept., 1909.
Lotus Major (Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil) is a wonderful plant to grow, it beats anything I have ever seen grow yet on the coast country.
(Signed) W. HAMMOND.

White Clover.

☞ Samples and Prices of Grass and Clover Seeds Post Free.

ROOT CROPS

TURNIPS and SWEDES.

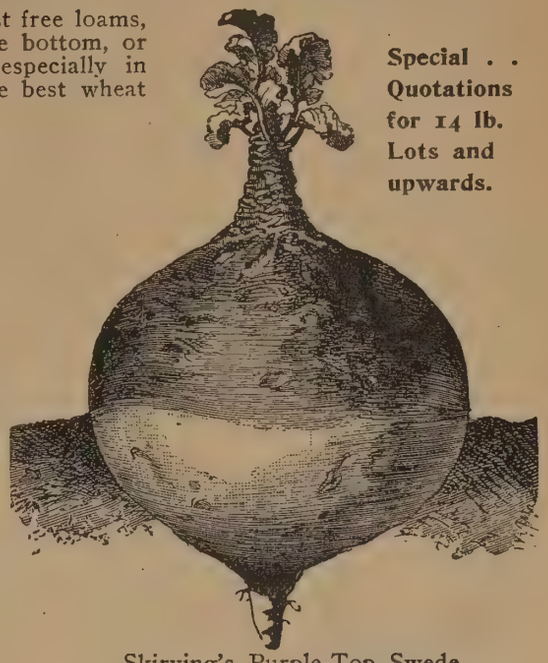
Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

ALL comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

6d. per packet; 8d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. per ½ lb.; 1s. 6d. per lb.
If per post, ¼ lb., 11d.; ½ lb., 1s. 5d.; 1 lb., 2s. 3d.
(For packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.
Purple-Top Mammoth Turnip—A heavy cropper, well shaped, and very solid.
Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.
White Globe Turnip—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.
Champion Purple-Top Swede—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.
Defiance, Large Purple-Top Swede—A very heavy cropper of the finest quality, growing to a large size; it succeeds well on nearly all kinds of soil and in any locality.
Elephant Swede—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.
Kangaroo Swede—A fine variety; very hardy, and a good keeper.
Skirving's Giant King Swede—A distinct variety; very hardy, and a heavy cropper.
Skirving's Purple-Top Swede—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best. (See cut.)
Ne Plus Ultra Swede—It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form; bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper.



Special . . Quotations for 14 lb. Lots and upwards.

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede.

MANGEL

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills 30 in. apart, and from 12 to 18 in. apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, add the following extra: ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. (For packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

Mammoth Long Red. (See cut.)
Mammoth Long Yellow
Yellow Tankard
} Best for Deep Soils.

Champion Yellow Globe—Best for shallow soils.
Monarch Yellow Globe—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.

GIANT Half-Sugar MANGEL

This variety has the reputation of being the most nutritious of all Mangels; while possessing all the good feeding and milk-producing qualities of the Sugar Beet, it attains the size of an ordinary Mangel, outyielding the Sugar Beet by two to one. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. We strongly advise all dairy farmers to give it a trial, as it produces quite 100 per cent. more food per acre than Sugar Beet. (See cut.)

Giant Half-Sugar White. **Giant Half-Sugar Rose.**
5d. per ¼ lb., 8d. per ½ lb., 1s. 3d. per lb. If per post ¼ lb., 8d.; ½ lb., 1s. 1d.; 1 lb., 2s.

The Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.

SUGAR BEET.

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep friable loam or on land which grows good potatoes. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about 2 ft. apart, and the distance between the plants about 1 ft. September, October, and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre.

4d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, ¼ lb., 7d.; ½ lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. 9d.
(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)
Vilmorin's Improved. **Wanzleben.** **White Silesian.**

☞ **Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

ROOT CROPS—Continued.

CARROT.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a most magnificent return. Soils of almost any kind are suitable which possess the requisites of depth, openness, and perfect freedom from stones. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 3d. per ½ lb., 2s. 6d. per lb. If per post—¼ lb. 1s., ½ lb. 1s. 8d., 1 lb. 3s. 3d. (Except where otherwise priced.)

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Improved White Belgian—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

Yellow Belgian—Similar to above except in colour.

Long Red Altringham—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size and are of excellent quality.

Sinclair's Champion—A great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended. Obtained 1st Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, seasons 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904. 1s. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 3s. per lb. Per post—1s. 3d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 11d. per ½ lb.; 3s. 9d. per lb. (See cut.)

Long Yellow Stump-rooted—This distinct Carrot produces long, tapering roots, rounded at the end, of good size, and of true yellow colour. Of most excellent quality for the table; it keeps well, and is productive enough to be grown for stock-feeding. ¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 6d.; 1 lb., 3s. Per post—¼ lb., 1s. 3d.; ½ lb., 1s. 11d.; 1 lb., 3s. 9d.;

Various Agricultural Seeds.

NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Agricultural Seeds. Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate. When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.

Owing to the fluctuations of the market it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.

Large-rooted Chicory of Commerce.

CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

The culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of 9 inches, in shallow drills 18 to 20 inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed. The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per lb.

FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without subsoiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at 18 in. to 2 ft. will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2 ½ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian **Grey or Dun** **Partridge White**

(For Cow Peas, see page 87.)

CATTLE PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, 12 ft. apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 2 lbs. required to sow an acre.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

Gramma—A splendid variety, greatly relished by all kinds of stock. 8s. lb.

King of the Mammoths—A very large variety; the flesh and skin are golden-yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it makes a good table pumpkin. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 5s. per lb.

Mammoth—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.

Mammoth Tours—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs. to the bushel.

In China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

Japanese—This variety supersedes both the Silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape, and colour. 3d. per lb.; 9s. per bushel.

Pumpkin—King of the Mammoths.

☞ Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.

VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—Continued.

LINSEED, or FLAX.

56 lbs. to the bushel.

This is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth a good price per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to be very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn, at the rate of 45 lbs. for seed, and 60 lbs. for cordage purposes per acre. Price on application.

OPIUM POPPY.

The seed should be sown in drills, which may be thirty inches to three feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August. 1s. per oz.

TOBACCO.

The soil best adapted for Tobacco culture is a deep chocolate or rich, sandy loam. Sow the seed in July and August in a warm position and transplant in September or October. 2 ozs. of seed are sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf | **Kentucky**
Havana | **Virginian**

SUNFLOWER.

This plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive. As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would certainly be profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed are required to the acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black Seeded—Best of all for oil purposes. 6d. per lb.

MUSTARD.

Sow the seed broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. The crop, which ripens in three months or less, should be gathered before any of the pods burst, otherwise it is apt to foul the land to a serious extent. The soil requires to be well worked, and will pay for a considerable application of manure. 8d. to 1s. per lb.

TICK, or HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. Price on application.

FIELD CABBAGE.

The Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 2 to 3 lbs. are required.

If required to be mailed, ¼ lb., 3d.; 1 lb. 9d. extra.

Giant Drumhead—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Schweinfurt—One of the earliest and largest white varieties, excellent for stock. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale—This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 6d. per lb.

HEMP.

Hemp has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 120 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast.

SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A little of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From ½ to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

CHOU MOELLIER.

A very valuable fodder plant of rapid and vigorous growth, highly nutritious and eagerly sought after by stock. It belongs to the Kale family and is perfectly hardy. There are two special qualities which make this fodder plant so valuable:—Firstly, its great weight of leaves; secondly, its feeding qualities during the periods of drought when there is a general shortage of green food. The stalks average between 4 and 5 feet in height and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Some of the plants have been known to reach 6 feet in height and 2 feet in circumference. The stalk is of solid but sweet and juicy pith or marrow. There is no woody or fibrous bark such as the ordinary cabbage possesses. Chopped up, the cattle consume it with avidity, some of them turning from Mangels and Beet, preferring the Chou Moellier. As a milk producer it is unsurpassed, and does not give any objectionable taste to the milk like some of the other fodder plants. As the plants grow the leaves should be cut off (not pulled, as this destroys the new sprouts) once a fortnight. In one instance, off about an acre, were gathered a van load of long leaves every day through a severe drought, and when other farmers were complaining of a shortage of green feed, and consequently of milk, the cows were giving the usual quantity. There is absolutely no waste with this plant. When it has exhausted its leaf supply the stem, which by this time will have developed to a large size, can be chaffed up with the remaining top leaves. The seed should be sown after the first Autumn rains to the end of October. The plants should stand from 12 to 14 inches apart and two feet between the rows, thus giving each other support when they are standing in exposed positions. 2 lbs. in drills and 1 lb. transplanted is sufficient to plant one acre. Price, 1s. per oz.; 7s. 6d. per lb.

Chou Moellier.

Samples and Prices . . . Post Free on Application.

SEED GRAIN.

Samples and Prices . . . Post Free on Application.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH only. Exchange to be added to Cheques.

WHEAT (60 lbs. Bushel).
CAPE BARLEY (50 lbs. Bushel).
RYE (60 lbs. Bushel).

OATS (40 lbs. Bushel).
White Tartarian. Black Tartarian.
Algerian.

MAIZE (56 lbs. Bushel).
(See pages 98 and 99.)

☞ **Samples and Prices of Agricultural Seeds Post Free on Application.**

PURE BRED SEED MAIZE.

When writing for quotations, please state approximate quantity required.

A GREAT SPECIALITY.

Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.

When sending for Samples, please state whether varieties for Grain or Forage are required.

MAIZE-GROWING, as carried out in Victoria, is one of the neglected departments of farm-husbandry. Its culture has undergone a revolution in the United States in recent years. There maize is the greatest farm crop raised. While the average value of the United States wheat crop is about £140,670,833 annually, the annual maize crop exceeds £200,000,000. Maize-breeding is receiving as much attention in the corn-belts of the union as stock-breeding, with the result that the introduction of new varieties and proper seed selection are forcing up the average yield per acre, and increasing the profits of maize-growers. In Australia, maize-growing, either for grain or fodder, is confined almost exclusively to New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria. The area in Queensland is increasing, but in Victoria remained stationary until six years previous to 1909, since when, by our continued advice and efforts, the demand for this valuable fodder has increased to a remarkable degree, our sales last season having more than trebled those of the previous year. Owing to the great and unforeseen demand for the newer and improved varieties, our supplies of many were exhausted early in the season, with the result that a number of our customers who did not order early were disappointed. Although at the time of going to press our crops looked remarkably well, we would advise early ordering to assure fulfilment.

It is chiefly as a fodder crop in its green state, or as silage for feeding cattle and sheep, and especially dairy cows, that maize is worthy of extended cultivation. With the newer methods of culture—drilling in the seed, and keeping the space between the drill rows cultivated, instead of the old, wasteful method of broadcasting, and by using selected seed of improved varieties—maize can be grown successfully for fodder in many districts where its cultivation has hitherto been regarded as a waste of time. The excellent series of experiments carried out last year by the stock and dairy supervision branch of the Department of Agriculture afforded the most convincing proof of what may be done, even in bad seasons, in raising profitable fodder crops of maize with up-to-date methods of culture. It was one of the worst seasons experienced for many years in Victoria for maize-growing. Demonstration plots were established in about twenty-nine localities, and a number of our new varieties of seed were used. In many instances the drilled and cultivated rows, especially some of our new varieties, gave yields of over twenty tons of green fodder per acre, when the broadcast plots alongside were scarcely worth cutting. Mr. J. M. B. O'Connor, one of the Government Dairy Supervisors, quotes an instance where last year a drilled crop of Yellow Moruya yielded a return of 56 tons per acre, against a broadcast-sown crop, a few hundred yards along the same road, which only yielded 2 tons to the acre.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED.—Slipshod methods here, as elsewhere, will not do. The seed bed must be thoroughly pulverised, whether the ploughing be deep or shallow. This breaking down of the soil allows the rootlets to anchor in the soil, and get full nutriment for the plant, and as well gives the soil a greater holding capacity for water. This is because moisture collects as a film around each particle of soil, and hence the more particles there are the better the soil retains its moisture.

METHODS OF SOWING.—The best way to proceed is to mark out the land with the plough in rows 3 ft. apart, not less, and plough about 6 in. deep for hand-planting. For fodder use, drill the seed from 6 in. to 8 in. apart, according to kind.

For seed purposes, we strongly recommend sets to be sown 3 ft. apart in the drills, and the drills also not less than 3 ft. apart; thus each set (containing 3 seeds) is grown at a distance of 3 ft. from its neighbour.

For maize sowing we import a thoroughly tested and ideal machine, "The Corn Queen"; price, with feriliser, £23, without attachment, £17. This machine is the handiest, strongest, and most effective on the market.

Cultivation between the rows should begin as soon as rows are plainly visible. At Orbost and on all rich river flats a weeder (specially built for this work) is passed over the fields immediately the task of sowing is completed.

Scarify as often as possible, in order to preserve a soil mulch, and to check weed-growth. This work is absolutely essential if you want a good yield.

We have definite knowledge at our command as to the varieties most suitable for the various parts of the State, and our advice as to selection of seed is always at the disposal of customers.

HARVESTING MAIZE.—When maize is intended for grain, the cobs should be allowed to remain on the stalks until the middle to end of April. No harm will come to them in this way, and there will be no necessity to artificially dry them.

When the cobs are subsequently picked, the husk should be removed, and the cobs placed in a "crib," with wire-netting sides, to allow free access of air. After remaining three or four weeks in the crib, they can be threshed by hand or by a mechanical sheller. If intended for silage, the Maize should be cut, with the cob still attached, just at the period when the grain is in the milky stage; if cut before this period it is to all intents and purposes useless. If maize intended for silage is left to completely mature cobs, it becomes too dry and fibrous.

27/1/10.

THOMAS STEVENS, Harcourt, writes as follows:—

The pure bred seed Maize I bought from you early in November is proving a great success, nothing like it anywhere around me.

The selected Yellow Moruya at present is 11 ft. 9 in. in height (leaf 3 ft. 3 in. long), 6 in. around the stem; weight of stalk, 5½ lbs.

Somerton White.—In appearance a perfect Fodder Maize, 9 ft. 3 in., length of leaf about 4 ft. Eminently adapted for this district. A variety you can strongly recommend from present indications. I will report fully on all varieties later on in the season.

Caldermede, 26/7/09.

Regarding Maize from experience and of different tests throughout this district, I can safely say that there will be a good demand this year for Hickory King Maize. We found it to grow higher, keep green longer, and the cattle seemed to like it better than any other. It likes clayey soil in preference to sandy or loam.

I am, yours faithfully,

J. P. GLASHEEN.

☞ **The "Corn Queen" Maize Planter, the Best Machine on the Market.** **(See page 117.)**

Varieties of Pure Bred Seed Maize.

SAMPLES AND PRICES Post Free On Application.

NOTE.—A Special Maize Manual, containing a complete list and full descriptions of all the latest and best varieties, also full Directions for Sowing, Harvesting, Growing for Grain and Forage, Cultivation, etc., will be published in August, and forwarded post free on application.

SAMPLES AND PRICES Post Free On Application.

BOONE COUNTY SPECIAL.—Pedigreed stock; this is a splendid maize for cool districts; it has won many prizes at various Shows. It produces very large ears, and consequently matures rather slowly—about 120 days in favourable weather. Tips do not fill as well as some varieties; however, our strain, which we have selected for several years, almost overcomes this fault. The average length is about 10 to 12 inches. Circumference, from 7 to 8 inches, and from 18 to 22 rows in each cob.

EARLY RED HOGAN.—Greatly favoured by Sydney growers. Distinct in colour to any other variety in the cob. It is an early maize, tall and leafy, and grown widely for early green fodder. Comes into bearing in about 90 to 120 days, according to climate and weather conditions.

EARLY PRIDE OF THE NORTH.—This is a very early Dent variety, and under Government experimental tests last season proved the earliest of all varieties. From this, we would suggest its adaptability for hot or early districts. A good general-purpose maize, though distinctly better for grain than fodder purposes. The ears are from 8 in. to 10 in. in length, and have from 14 to 16 rows of small reddish-amber grain.

EARLY YELLOW DENT.—A good early grain maize, similar in most respects to Funk's Yellow Dent, but larger in the grain. Coming rapidly into favour.

ECLIPSE.—One of the broadest-leaved varieties grown. It is a tall maize with a sweet stem. It is quick-growing, but ripens late. Stock are very fond both of stalks and cobs, and many growers consider it the best fodder maize of any. It bears a large cob, with long, deep grain, and grows well on both light and heavy soil. In the Orbost district this variety has averaged 130 bushels of shell corn per acre, in spite of its being principally a fodder variety. It is suited to any district, but yields best as grain in a fairly warm district, owing to its late ripening. Specially adapted for light soils.

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT.—This is a very broad-leaved, tall-growing variety and one of the best for fodder purposes, giving a maximum forage weight per acre. It is a good hardy maize, with plenty of succulent leaves. Recommended for Northern Districts. Seed yellow, with whitish-yellow cap.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Common large yellow-grained variety.

GOLD MINE.—A yellow Dent variety, similar in most characteristics to Iowa Silver Mine. About 110 day variety. Originally raised in Central Iowa, U.S.A.

HICKORY KING.—This maize is one of the best varieties for fodder, with an average height of from 12 to 14 feet. Experienced maize growers say the finest maize ever grown. It is a large, clean, bold white-seeded Dent variety, throwing longer leaves than any, and giving an enormous forage weight yield to the acre. It has the largest grains and smallest cobs of any white Dent variety. It starts in leaf 3 in. from the ground and has an average length of centre leaf of 50 in. Our seed is specially grown for us by A. J. Webb, Esq., Rathfarnham Estate, Hillside, from seed imported direct from the introducer.

IOWA SILVER MINE.—This is a heavy-yielding white Dent corn. It is creamy-white in colour, shaped like a cylinder, tapered at the tip. Its average length of cob is 9 in., the kernels rough and deep. A fine shelling variety, and in great favour in America.

LATE LARGE RED HOGAN.—Similar to Early, except that it matures later and has larger grains.

LEAMING IMPROVED.—We do not recommend this variety for forage, but as a grain weight it has few if any equals. It thrives in light or heavy soil, and is more largely planted in America than any other maize. Ripens in 100 to 110 days. Like Sibley, it cobs at a handy height for picking and gives splendid grain yields. Under Government test this variety produced the longest, broadest, and greatest number of leaves per plant, and, in addition, attained a greater height than any other variety under similar conditions. Tooth-shaped, yellow-seeded variety, similar in appearance to S. H. Tooth. The ears are long, with small red cob, well filled with deep rich golden grains, giving a fine yield of shelled maize per bushel of ears.

LONGFELLOW.—This is an early variety, very similar in shape to 90 Day, but rather more pointed in the head of the seed. Under average conditions it grows to a height of 8 ft., leafing 3 in. from the ground, and throws as many as 12 suckers to a plant, each sucker producing a cob. Gives an average forage weight of 16 to 20 tons to the acre. Yellowish amber-colour seed, Flint variety.

NINETY DAY.—A well known, popular variety; red seeded.

NORTH-WESTERN DENT.—This maize matures very early and is good for early sowing. It is not a good fodder maize. It cobs from 1½ ft. upwards and is a good grain variety. Deep blood-red seed.

SELECTED YELLOW MORUYA.—This variety has given really astounding results the last two seasons. 1908 trials under practical tests gave 60 tons of fodder per acre. F. E. Lee, Esq., Victorian Agricultural Superintendent, speaks in strong terms of its great value over other maize for green feed. Rather late in maturing, gives long fleshy leaves, and succulent sweet stems. Stools well. Exceptionally large grained.

SOMERTON WHITE.—The most famous white maize in cultivation, and without doubt one of the finest for fodder grown. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder, and we predict that when well known it will be more cultivated than any maize yet introduced. Deep heavy green leaves and large sugary stalks. Our seed is specially selected and true to name, and we recommend this variety above all others where a real tip-top fodder maize is wanted. Introduced by A. J. Webb, Esq., who tested it many seasons before handing us the sole right of distribution.

SIBLEY.—This is a splendid grain variety, producing its cobs from 2½ to 4 ft. from the ground—a handy height for picking. It also gives a good forage weight per acre — 14 tons — and is one of the hardiest maizes grown. Seed reddish-yellow colour.

SYDNEY HORSE-TOOTH RED.—This is an early variety, and a good general-purpose maize. The true original strain of long pear or wedge shaped family. Strongly recommended.

VICTORIA RED and VICTORIA WHITE.—Too well known to need descriptions.

Hazel Dell, Fish Creek, 8th February, 1910.

The Maize Seed I got from you is doing really well. The Red Hogan is 5 to 7 ft. high, and no sign of tassel yet, and growing vigorously. Hickory King and Sydney Red are doing as good, and it is all growing on the side of a hill. I have seen no crops around here to touch it so far yet. I was told I should have entered for the Government prize, but did not have enough acreage in of the same height, so did not enter. —Yours truly, (Signed) EDMOND DAVEY.

Alphington,

17th January, 1910.

The Seed Maize I got from you in December last promises to be the best Maize in the district, and no doubt the success of a crop depends a good deal upon the high class quality of the seed. I am very sorry I did not get all my seed from you.

(Signed) W. KNOWLES.

G2 ☞ **The "Corn Queen" Maize Planter, the Best Machine on the Market. (See page 117.)**

Coniferous and Pine Seeds

Imported Direct from the Collectors

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that we shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. We take every means to ensure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, we would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in September-October, in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

	Per oz.—s.	d.
Abies canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)	4	0
—— **balsamea** (Balm of Gilead Fir)	2	0
—— **Douglasi** (Douglas's Silver Fir)	3	6
—— **Menziesi** (Menzies' Spruce)	3	6
—— **Mertensiana** (Californian Hemlock Spruce)	7	6
—— **Williamsoni**	6	0
Callitris quadrivalvis	4	0
Cedrus Atlantica (Silver Cedar)	2	0
—— **deodara** (Indian Cedar)	2	0
—— **Lebani** (Cedar of Lebanon)	2	0
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)	1	6
—— **Lobbi**	2	0
Cupressus funebris (Chinese Mourning Cypress)	2	0
—— **glauca pendula**	2	0
—— **Goveniana** (Gowan's Cypress)	2	0
—— **Lawsoniana** (Lawson's Cypress)	2	0
—— **macrocarpa** (The Large-fruited Cypress)	1	6
—— **tournefortia**	1	6
—— **Corneyana** (Corney's Cypress)	2	0

	Per oz.—s.	d.
Cupressus sempervirens horizontalis (The Spreading Cypress)	1	6
—— **torulosa** (The Twisted or Bhotan Cypress)	2	0
—— **Uhdeana** (Dr. Uhde's Cypress)	2	0
Libocedrus decurrens (The Incense Cedar)	3	6
Picea amabilis (The Lovely Silver Fir)	4	6
—— **grandis** (The Great Silver Fir)	3	6
—— **nobilis** (The Noble Silver Fir)	4	0
—— **concolor**	4	0
Pinus Austriaca (Black Austrian Pine)	1	0
—— **Canariensis** (Canary Island Pine)	2	0
—— **contorta** (Twisted Pine)	5	6
—— **Fremontiana** (Col. Fremont's Nut Pine)	2	0
—— **halapensis** (Aleppo Pine)	1	0
—— **insignis** (The Remarkable Pine)	1	6
—— **Jeffreyi** (Jeffrey's Pine)	4	0
—— **Lambertiana** (Lambert's Pine)	3	0
—— **Laricio** (Corsican Pine)	1	6

	Per oz.—s.	d.
Pinus monticola (Californian Mountain-Top Pine)	6	0
—— **muricata** (The Bishop's Pine)	4	0
—— **picea**	1	0
—— **pinea** (The Stone Pine)	1	0
—— **pinaster** (Maritima)	1	0
—— **ponderosa** (The Heavy-Wooded Pine)	2	0
—— **Sabiniana** (Sabine's Pine)	2	0
—— **strobus** (The Weymouth Pine)	1	6
—— **sylvestris** (Scotch Fir)	1	0
—— **torreyana**	4	0
—— **tuberculata** (The Knob-coned Pine)	3	6
Sequoia sempervirens (Red Wood Tree)	2	0
Thuja gigantea (Gigantic Arbor Vitae)	2	0
—— **Aurea** (The Golden Arbor Vitae)	2	0
—— **orientalis** (The American Arbor Vitae)	2	0
Wellingtonia gigantea (The Mammoth Tree of California)	7	6

Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds

It being impossible to give a complete list of all the varieties that we will have in stock, we have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, we can supply upwards of 60 varieties.

6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen, except where otherwise priced.

Acacia Baileyana—A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden; excellent for cutting.

—— **elata** (Tall Acacia)—A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower; fine for parks, etc.

—— **iteaphylla** (Itea-leaved Acacia of South Australia)—Earliest of all Acacias.

—— **sorts**—(See Acacia Seeds.)

Actinotis helianthi (N. S. Wales Flannel Flower)—Very fine.

Boronia megastigma (Sweet-scented Boronia)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. (See page 42.)

—— **pinnata**—An excellent variety, producing flowers of a bright pink colour, 4 ft. 1s. per packet. (For full description, see page 42.)

Brachychiton acerifolium (Flame Tree)—A very ornamental tree.

Callistemon coccineum (Bottle-Brush)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.

—— **rigidum** (Bottle-Brush)—Scarlet; very handsome shrub.

Cassia læviegata—The showy Cassia; very ornamental.

Casuarina quadrivalvis (She-Oak).

—— **stricta** (Straight Oak).

Clianthus puniceus (Glory Pea, N.Z.)—A hardy shrub. (For description, see page 46.)

—— —— **albus**—A very fine white variety. (For full description, see page 46.)

—— **Dampieri** (Sturt's Desert Pea)—For description, see page 46.

Cordyline Australis—Greatly used for decorative purposes.

—— **nutans**—Broad-leaved Cordyline; handsome pot plant.

Doryanthes Palmeri (Queensland Spear Lily)—Produces large spikes of red flowers; spikes often three feet long.

Elæocarpus cyaneus (Victorian Olive Tree)—Produces berries of a bright blue colour.

Eriostemon nerifolium—Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.

Eucalyptus calophylla rosea—A beautiful variety; flowers pink. 1s. per packet.

—— **citriodora** (The Lemon-scented Gum)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves.

—— **ficifolia** (Crimson-flowered Gum)—A slow-growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per packet.

☞ **Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools. (See pages 116 and 117.)**

AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS—Continued.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea—This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s. per pkt.

Ficus Australis (Native Banyan Tree).

—— **macrophylla** (Moreton Bay Fig).

Grevillea Hilliana—A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s. per packet.

—— **robusta** (Silky Oak)—A lovely tree for parks and avenues.

Hakea eucalyptoides (syn. Laurina)—(Cushion Flower).

Hardenbergia monophylla (Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla).

—— **monophylla alba** (White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla).

Hymenospormum flavum (Yellow)—Highly perfumed flowers.

Indigofera Australis (Australian Indigo Plant)—Flowers lilac.

Kennedya nigricans (The Black Flower)—A very pretty climber.

—— **rubicunda** (Bean Climber)—Handsome creeper.

Melaleuca hypericifolia—Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.

Pittosporum eugenoides (N.Z. Hedge Laurel)
—— **nigrescens**
—— **undulatum** (Victorian Laurel)
} See Hedge Seeds.

Sophora tetraptera (Chain Tree)—Handsome foliage, producing large bunches of orange pea-shaped flowers.

Stenocarpus Cunninghami—This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s. per packet.

Sterculia popylneus (Bottle Tree)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.

Swainsonia (Darling Pea).

Tecoma Australis (Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper.

Telopea speciosissima (N.S.W. Waratah).

HEDGE SEEDS.

Acacia Ornithophora (Kangaroo Acacia)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

African Box Thorn—The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 9d. per oz., or 8s. per lb.

Cape Broom—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.

Coprosma Baueriana—This shrub makes a splendid hedge, having beautiful bright green shining leaves; it is very hardy, and does well near the sea coast where other plants will not stand the sea breeze. 6d. per packet.

Osage Orange—Previous to sowing the seed it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. oz.

Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.

—— **nigrescens.** 1s. per oz.

—— **undulatum**—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.

ACACIA SEEDS.

(Wattles.)

Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle)—This is the variety chiefly used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

—— **ornithophora**—(See Hedge Seeds.)

—— **dealbata** (Silver Wattle)—6d. per oz.

—— **lophantha** (Cape or Crested Wattle)—6d. per oz.

—— **melanoxylon** (Blackwood or Lightwood)—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.

—— **pycnantha** (Golden Wattle)—Used for tanning purposes. 6d. per ¼ lb., 1s. 6d. per lb.

—— **saligna** (Weeping Acacia)—1s. 6d. per oz.

The best time for sowing Acacia seeds is during the months of March, April, August, and September. As the seeds are hard, it is necessary that they should have boiling water poured on them and be allowed to soak for twenty-four hours.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

6d. PER PACKET.

Sow in September and October in boxes or seed pans.

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven)—Ornamental tree of rapid growth, 20 ft. 1s. per oz.

Arbutus unedo (Irish Strawberry Tree)—A lovely shrub, producing bunches of waxy-white flowers and scarlet berries resembling strawberries, which are edible, 15 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Calycanthus floridus (Allspice Tree)—A Spring flowering shrub, highly scented; flowers brown, 4 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree of Scripture)—Excellent tree for warm climates, 15 ft. 6d. per oz.

Cercis siliquastrum (Judas Tree)—Handsome flowering tree with red flowers, 12 ft. 9d. per oz.

Clethra arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree)—Very pretty, with bunches of white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley, 9 ft. 3s. per oz.

Daphne mezereum—The seeds of this variety are used for medicinal purposes, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

Genista Andreana—A most lovely variety of the common Broom, with the upper petals golden-yellow and the lateral ones rich wallflower-crimson. 3s. per oz.

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)—A beautiful Spring flowering shrub; flowers white, spotted pink; excellent for florists. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Lagunaria Pattersoni (Fugosia)—A very handsome flowering shrub, of fine pyramidal habit, very hardy. 4s. per oz.

Larix Europæa (The Larch)—Succeeds well in the cool districts. 9d. per oz.

Laurus camphora (Camphor Tree)—A fine ornamental tree, 20 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

—— **nobilis** (Sweet Bay)—A hardy evergreen shrub; the leaves are used for flavouring custards, etc.; 12 ft. 9d. per oz.

Liquidambar styraciflua—A magnificent deciduous tree; the leaves turn crimson in the Autumn, 20 ft. 2s. 6d. oz.

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A lovely ornamental tree, with yellowish-red flowers which are shaped like a Tulip. 1s. per oz.

Melia Azedarach (White Cedar)—A quick growing tree, excellent for dry districts. Largely grown in California, 35 ft. 1s. per oz.

Paulownia imperialis—A splendid, rapid-growing tree, with large leaves and bearing great spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, 30 ft. 1s. per oz.

Photinia serrulata—A hardy evergreen shrub; flowers white, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Protea mellifera (Cape Honeysuckle)—A handsome flowering shrub, flowers pink and white, 6 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Sambucus nigra (Elderberry Tree)—This tree produces the berries which are used for making Elderberry wine, 15 ft. 9d. per oz.

Prunus spinosa (Irish Black Thorn)—6d. per oz.

Rhus succedanea (Sumach)—A deciduous shrub, with bright crimson flowers, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)—A beautiful, hardy ornamental evergreen tree, excellent for dry districts, 15 ft. 1s. per oz.

Sophora Japonica—A deciduous shrub, with white flowers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Spartium junceum (Yellow Spanish Broom)—A very pretty shrub, with bright yellow flowers, 7 ft. 6d. per oz.

—— **scoparium** (Common Broom)—6d. per oz.

Tilia Europæa grandiflora (Large-leaved Lime, or Linden Tree)—A fine ornamental shade tree, 30 ft. to 40 ft. 1s. per oz.

Tamarix gallica (Flowering Cyprus)—A hardy, graceful shrub, with pink flowers, 12 ft. 2s. per oz.

Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree)—A pretty flowering shrub, covered in the early Spring with large heads of snow-white flowers, 10 ft. 1s. per oz.

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Pretty, palm-like plant, excellent as single specimens for lawns, flowers white, 3 ft. 4s. per oz.

—— **aloefolia variegata**—A very pretty variegated variety, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 118.)**

Australian Eucalypti Seeds—Gums.

PRICE PER POUND ON APPLICATION. **SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.**

Any variety not mentioned in this list we will endeavour to supply at the current rate.

THE Gums of Australia are now being largely sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world, not only on account of the extreme value of their wood and for planting in malaria-stricken districts, but for their oil producing qualities. As we execute orders annually for large quantities for America, Africa, and India, we are in a position to supply the principal varieties at a cheap rate. Our supplies are procured from the most experienced collectors only, but we do not hold ourselves liable in any degree should they differ from the names under which they are known in the States.

Postage—1d. oz; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra. (For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see page 3.)

E. **alpina** (Alpine Gum)—Hardy evergreen tree; height, 10 to 15 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **amygdalina** (Peppermint Gum)—The timber is valuable for shingles, palings, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **botryoides** (Bastard Mahogany)—This magnificent tree is now being extensively planted. It is far superior to the Sugar Gum, being quicker in growth, and is not affected with insect borer. Squatters of the Western District, who have seen this tree, say that they intend planting it largely as a break-wind and shelter tree. Undoubtedly it is the finest shade tree we have, and a most rapid grower. Attains a height of 80 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **bicolor** (Bastard Box)—The timber is of great strength and durability, and is useful for piles and railway sleepers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **calophylla** (Red Gum of Western Australia)—It is said to be superior to E. marginata and E. cornuta for rafters, spokes, and fence rails. The flowers are large and white; bees are very fond of them. The seeds are very large. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **citriodora** (Lemon-scented Gum)—See Australian, Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 100. 3s. 6d. per oz.

E. **cornuta** (Yate Tree of S.W. Australia)—A rapid growing tree, attaining 70 to 100 ft. in height, stem diameter 2 to 3 ft. Timber probably the strongest known, requiring sometimes a breaking load of 17½ tons per square inch. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **corymbosa (Bloodwood)**—The wood is easily worked when fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. 2s. per oz.

E. **corynocalyx** (Sugar Gum)—A very rapid-growing and ornamental variety, with dark green foliage. The wood, which is very durable, is used for railway sleepers, etc. Very valuable indeed as a fodder plant. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **crebra** (The Narrow-leaved Ironbark of New South Wales)—The wood is reddish, hard, and very durable; useful for piles, fence posts, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **diversicolor** (Karri Gum)—Very hardy, and a comparatively quick grower, attaining a height of from 300 to 400 ft. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for spokes, ship-building, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **ficifolia** (Crimson-flowered Gum)—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 100.

E. **globulus** (Tasmanian Blue Gum)—One of the most useful of all Gums. and is a very quick grower. It is now being planted largely in several countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **gomphocephala** (The Tooart of S.W. Australia)—Its timber is one of the strongest, tough and heavy, and very durable; grain close and twisted. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **goniocalyx** (The Victorian Spotted Gum)—The wood, which is very durable, is hard and tough, and is much used by shipbuilders. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **Gunnii** (Cider Tree)—A very useful timber variety; attains a great size. 2s. per oz.

E. **hæmastoma** (White Gum of N.S.W. and Qld.)—This variety is said to do well on sandy soils. It attains a considerable size, and furnishes wood for fencing and for rough buildings. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **hemiphloia** (Common Box)—The timber is pale, strong and hard. Useful for fuel, fence posts, etc. 1s. 6d. oz.

E. **Lehmanni** (var. Cornuta)—Varies from a tall shrub to a small tree of 25 ft., bearing masses of large green or greenish-yellow flowers; S.W. Australia. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **leucoxylon** (Ironbark Gum)—Its timber is noted for its great durability, and is used for underground work, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **longifolia** (Woolly Butt)—Grows to a great height, and stands well in any situation. There is no tree extant that produces more useful timber. 2s. per oz.

E. **macrorrhyncha** (Stringybark of Vic.)—The bark is greatly used for roofing huts and the timber for fence rails, joists, and extensively for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **marginata** (W.A. Jarrah)—The timber, which is easily worked and of great durability, is largely used for piles, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. oz.

E. **melliodora** (Yellow Box of Vic. and N.S.W.)—The timber is used for telegraph poles, fence posts, rails, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. **Muelleriana** (Yellow Stringybark of Gippsland)—The wood is clear in the grain, very durable, and largely used for splitting and sawing. It is said that fencing posts of this variety have lasted for upwards of 30 years. 2s. per oz.

E. **obliqua** (Stringybark)—A quick grower, and produces the best wood for rafters, flooring boards, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **obtusifolia** (Yellow Blackbutt)—A very quick grower, with wood like E. obliqua. 2s. per oz.

E. **paniculata** (Red Ironbark of N.S.W.)—This variety furnishes a very durable and lasting wood, excellent for railway sleepers, buildings and fencing. It thrives well in the coastal districts of Natal. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. **paucifolia** (The White, Drooping, or Swamp Gumtree of N.S.W., Vic., and Tas.)—A very hardy tree of handsome appearance; attains a considerable size. Cattle and sheep are very fond of the foliage. Its timber is used for ordinary building purposes. 2s. oz.

E. **pilularis** (Blackbutt of S. Qld., N.S.W., and Vic.)—One of the best timber-yielding trees, and of rapid growth. The timber is much used for flooring boards, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles. 2s. per oz.

E. **piperita** (White Stringybark of Vic. and N.S.W.)—Grows to a great height; the wood is useful for many purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **polyanthemos** (Australian Beech)—The timber is greatly used for mining purposes, and is very hard and lasting. 2s. per oz.

E. **regnans** (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A variety of E. amygdalina. The wood is used for rails, shingles, staves, etc., but it is not very strong. 2s. oz.

E. **resinifera** (Red Gum of N.S.W.)—Very durable, and fine for house work. 2s. per oz.

E. **robusta** (Swamp Mahogany)—This Gum succeeds well in low swampy ground; the wood is very durable, and is used for joists, ship-building, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. **rostrata** (Red Gum of Vic.)—The timber is unsurpassed for its durability, and is largely used for railway sleepers, posts, ship-building, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **siderophloia** (Red Ironbark)—The wood is very hard, light-coloured, heavy, and of great strength and durability, and is used for railway sleepers, spokes, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. **sieberiana** (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A very quick-growing, straight-stemmed tree. Its wood, which is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. Useful for fencing and general building purposes. 2s. oz.

E. **Stuartiana** (Apple-scented Gum)—A medium-sized tree, with drooping foliage. Useful for fuel and fencing posts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. **viminalis** (Manna Gum)—The timber is light-coloured and clear, but it is not so strong as many other varieties, and is used for fence rails and ordinary building purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator. (See page 118.)**

Bird Seeds and Sundries

Dealers should stock our Canary and Parrot Mixtures. Prices on Application.

To keep your Birds healthy it is necessary to give them PURE, SWEET, CLEAN SEED.

Dealers should stock our Canary and Parrot Mixtures. Prices on Application.

FINEST MIXED BIRD SEED

(Summer and Winter Mixtures),

For Canaries, Finches, &c.

In packets, 6d. and 1s.
Price per cwt. on application.

The "Incomparable" Parrot —Food Mixture—

FOR PARROTS, COCKATOOS, GALAHS, &c.
A Splendid Mixture for keeping Birds Healthy and in Good Plumage.
In packets, 2 lbs., 6d.; per cwt., 21s.

HYDE'S MOUNTAIN BREAD—A wonderful egg food for young Canaries and other birds. No trouble in rearing young birds if this food is used. Full directions given.
In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

HYDE'S ORANGE PLUME POWDER—A harmless colouring for giving bright plumage to young Canaries etc. Full directions given.
In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

TASTELESS PEPPER — For colouring young Canaries.
In packets, 6d.; per post, 7d.
3s. 6d. per lb.

SPRATT'S PATENT CANARY FOOD—For young Canaries. This food contains all the elements of an invigorating and health-preserving diet for Canaries and most of the smaller British cage birds. An efficient substitute for egg food, being far less expensive and more easily prepared. For young Canaries it is a more natural food, being far more digestible and less heating than egg, while its actual feeding properties are greater.
In tins, 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

HYDE'S LUNG DROPS—For Canaries and all birds suffering from Asthma Colds, or Loss of Song.
In bottles, 9d.; per post, 11d.

CONACHER'S SHELL GRAVEL — For all cage birds.
In bags, 3d. and 6d. each.
(Too heavy for post.)

SPRATT'S PATENT CONDITION PILLS
For Poultry, Pigeons, and Pheasants
In boxes, 4d.; per post, 5d.

ROUP PILLS, for Poultry—Will promote the laying of eggs, assist the process of moulting, and prevent Roup, Pip Gapes, and other diseases common to poultry.
In boxes, 6d.; per post 7d.

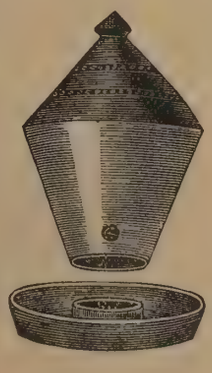
BONE GRIT, for Fowls—7 lbs., 1s.; or 12s. cwt.

BONE MEAL, for Chickens—7 lbs., 1s.; or 12s. cwt.

SPRATT'S COLOUR FOODS, for Canaries — Commence feeding on the Colour Foods when the young birds are eight weeks old, and for old birds when moulting.

Orange Plumage—In tins, 8d.; per post, 11d.

Red Plumage—In tins, 8d.; per post, 11d.



EARTHENWARE BIRD FOUNTAINS — These are invaluable for holding a supply of water. The smaller sizes are suitable for aviaries, and the larger ones for the poultry yard. 1-pint, 1s.; 1½-pint, 1s. 3d.; 2-pint, 1s. 9d.; 3-pint, 2s. 3d.; 2-quarts, 2s. 6d.; 3-quarts, 2s. 9d.; 1-gallon, 3s. 6d.; 1½-gallons, 5s.; 2-gallons, 6s.; 3-gallons, 9s.; packing extra.

CANARY NEST EGGS, 2d. each; per post, 3d. 1s. 9d. per doz.; per post, 2s.

DRINKERS, for Canaries — China, 2d. each.

CHILLIES, Small Red (dried)—1s. lb.

MAW SEED—¼ lb., 4d.; 1 lb., 1s.

BIRD LETTUCE—3d. oz.; 1s. 3d. lb.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET—3d. lb.

RED MILLET—3d. lb.

INGA or NIGER—4d. lb.

PEANUTS—6d. per lb.

SUNFLOWER—6d. per lb.

CANARY, RAPE, HEMP, LINSEED—Prices according to market in quantity.

CHINA BATHS, for Canaries—4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

CHINA BATHS, for Parrots—1s. each.

CHINA NEST PANS, for Canaries—Far superior to wooden boxes or baskets. Can be washed and used over and over again. **9d. each.** (Too heavy for post.)

TIN CANARY NESTS — For breeding Cages. **Plain, 3d. each; Wired** (to hang up), **4d. each.**

WIRE CAGE FRONTS — For breeding Cages. They are made to fit kerosene cases.
Plain, 1s.; Wooden Framed, 1s. 3d. each.

SPRATT'S BOOK ON CANARY BREEDING—A very useful and interesting little book. **Price, 4d.; per post, 6d.**

LARK FOOD — A splendid food for Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds. **In air-tight tins, 5d. and 9d. each; per post, 10d. and 1s. 6d. each.**

ANT EGGS — For Goldfinches, Gold Fish, and insectivorous birds.
In ¼-lb. packets, 1s.; per post, 1s. 3d.

BIRD NESTS—3d. each; per post, 4d.; or 2s. 6d. doz.; per post, 3s.

CUTTLE FISH—6d. per ¼ lb.; per post, 9d.

Pestend—For Killing Snails and Slugs, also Vermin in Poultry. **(See page 105.)**

Poultry, Dog, and Cattle Sundries.

MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE.

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and Increases the Egg Supply. Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars in each packet. **Price—In packets, 1s. and 2s. each. Per post, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. In tins, 10s. each (too heavy for post.) For Passenger Train Rates, see page 3.**

MANNING'S Invincible HORSE & CATTLE SPICE.

This spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causing food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other Ailments, it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To Aged Animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for dogs. **Sold in bags, 2s. 6d. each. (Too heavy for post, can only be sent by rail or coach.) For rates, see page 3. In each bag is placed a Measure and Directions for Use. In packets, 1s. each; per post, 1s. 9d.**

SIMPSON'S CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES.

DISTEMPER MIXTURE—A Certain Cure for Distemper. It will also be found of great service in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Feverishness. Small bottles, **1s. 6d. each;** large bottles, **2s. 6d. each;** per post, **2s.** and **3s. 3d.**

WORM SYRUP—The Mildest, Safest, and Most Effectual Remedy. May be given with perfect safety to the most delicate Puppy. Small bottles, **2s. each;** large bottles, **3s. each;** per post, **2s. 9d.** and **3s. 9d.**

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOTION—For the Cure of Mange, Blotch, Irritation of the Skin, etc. **1s. 6d.** per bottle; per post, **2s. 3d.**

WORM POWDERS—Per packet, **6d.**; per post, **7d.**

WATER-GLASS SOLUTION.

For Preserving Eggs. In bottles, **price 1s.**; preserves 15 dozen Eggs, or a kerosene tinful. (Too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach.) **Packing, 4d. extra.** Half-gallon tins, **price 2s.**; preserve 50 dozen eggs. Gallon tins, **price 3s.**; preserve 100 dozen Eggs. 5-gallon drums, **price 12s. 6d.**; preserve 500 dozen.

"SALVITIS PROPRIETARIES."

CATTLE SALVITIS—Absolutely Unequalled for keeping Dairy Cattle in Health. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.**

HORSE COMPOUND SALVITIS—Matchless for maintaining Horses in health, strength, and vigour. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.; 50 lb. cases, 20s.**

POULTRY SALVITIS—Keeps Poultry healthy and profitable. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.**

MERVAL.

A splendid Health Restorer for Poultry, which is administered by adding the required quantity as directed on the tins to the drinking water. For Curing Roup, Cold or Catarrh, Canker or Ulcerated Mouth, Chicken Pox, Diarrhœa, Chicken Cholera, Liver Complaints, Wasting Disease, etc. Full directions on tins. **Price, 1s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 3d.**

SINGER'S EGG PRODUCER.

This is a highly concentrated preparation of Egg Producing Nutriment, rich in albumen, albumenoids, phosphates, and other constituents which enter into the composition of eggs. It is easily assimilated and highly nutritious and stimulating. Sold in packets, **1s.** and **1s. 6d.**; per post, **1s. 9d.** and **2s. 6d.**; also in **7 lb. tins, 5s.; 14 lb. tins, 8s.** For Parcels Post and Passenger train rates, see page 3.

BRINSMEAD'S HANDY TONIC FOR FOWLS.

Will keep your Fowls free from disease and increase the flow of Eggs. Use daily when moulting and in hot weather; in cold weather, twice a week. Sold in tins, **6d. each;** per post, **10d.**

TYZACK'S POULTRY PREPARATIONS.

Victorian Chicken Meal—Specially prepared for chickens just out of the shell. A natural and invigorating food, free from Pollard, Bran, and Oatmeal. Specially prepared to prevent diarrhœa; is cheaper than eggs. Chickens fed on this Meal grow rapidly. **In bags, 4 lbs. 1s.; 7 lbs., 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.**

Grainoline—A combined grain and meat food, which can be fed to chickens when they are three weeks old. **In bags—6 lbs., 1s.; 25 lbs., 4s.**

Turkey Meal—For rearing young Turkeys the success of this Meal is phenomenal. **In bags, 4 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs., 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.**

THE "GLOBE" FEEDER.

Is the Best Feeder on the Market.

Chickens cannot get into it or waste the food.

Price, 1s. 6d. each.

☞ **Pestend—For Killing Snails and Slugs, also Vermin in Poultry.** **(See page 105.)**

MANURES AND FERTILISERS.

All Manures are sold for NET CASH only.

Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne. CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.

Agricultural Salt—2-cwt. bag, 6s. each.

ALBERT'S PLANT FOOD.

The Best Fertiliser for House Plants.

This celebrated plant food, made in Germany, is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form the food elements required by plants. For palms, ferns, bulbs, and all kinds of pot-plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical, and easiest applied fertiliser made. 6d. per tin; per post, 10d. (See cut.)

Bone Dust (Special Analysis)—7s. per cwt.; £6 10s. per ton (13 bags to the ton).

Bone Dust (Nitrogen, 3 per cent.; Phos. Acid, 18 per cent.)—6s. 6d. per cwt.; £5 10s. per ton (12 bags to the ton).

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Horticultural Manure—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general. In 14-lb. bags, 2s.; 28 lbs., 3s. 6d.

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Grass Manure—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet, and other Lawns. In bags, 14 lbs., 2s.; 28 lbs., 3s. 6d.

Cuming, Smith & Co.'s Rose Manure—In bags, 14 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 28 lbs., 4s.

Guano, Peruvian—3d. per lb.; 14 lbs., 3s.; per cwt., 20s.

Homco—A valuable nitrogenous manure for Vegetables and Flowers, Fruit Trees, Grass, and Farm Crops. Highly recommended for Bowling Greens. 14-lb. bags, 2s. 6d.; per cwt., 12s. 6d.

Nitrate of Soda—An excellent fertiliser. 3d. per lb.

Standen's Manure—This valuable manure has been in use for over 50 years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. In tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d.

Sulphate of Ammonia—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1s. each; or 18s. per cwt.

Superphosphate of Lime—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 (12 bags to the ton).

INSECT AND BLIGHT DESTROYERS.

Benzole Emulsion—Highly recommended by the Government Entomologist for all insect pests. 1 lb. tins make 5 gallons. 1s. per tin.

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab and other Fungoid Diseases on Fruit Trees and Plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 2 lbs., 1s. 9d.; 4 lbs., 3s. 3d.

Firtree Oil—Effectually clears all insects and parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines, and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

Gishurst Compound (Patented)—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. In boxes, 1s. 6d. and 4s. each.

Hellebore Powder (English)—Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Nikoteen—A preparation containing about 30 per cent, of nicotine. For all kinds of Scale and Aphis; it is very effectual and is easy to use. In bottles, making from 4 to 5 gallons of spray, 1s. 3d. each; 8 to 10, 2s. 6d.; 12 to 20, 3s. 6d.; 50 to 75, 12s.

Par-oidium—A most powerful Insecticide, and guaranteed to destroy Oidium, Mildew. Vine Parasites, Chlorosis, and all Parasitical Insects on Plants, Vegetables, etc. 3d. per lb., or 14s. per cwt.

Nicotine Soap—An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

Paris Green Paste (Blundell's Pure)—1s. 6d. per lb. bottle.

Paris Green—Poisonous; insoluble Powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In tins, 6d., 9d., and 1s. 6d. each.

Pestend—One of the cheapest and most effectual destroyers of Slugs and Snails on the market. It can be applied to the tenderest plants without fear of injury. A little Pestend sprinkled in each nest and in the dust bath will keep your poultry practically free from vermin. A liquid spray for destroying Aphis on roses, etc., can be made by pouring two gallons of boiling water on one pound of Pestend and one pound of soft soap. Strain the mixture through a piece of cloth before using. Put up in strong cardboard packets, perforated at the top to facilitate sprinkling the powder. In packets containing about 2½ lbs., 6d. In bags—28 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 56 lbs., 4s. 6d.

Soaperine—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Bushes, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 9d. per tin.

Tobacco Stems—For fumigating. 3d. lb.

Tobacco Powder—Kills Green and Black Fly, etc.,, dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

Kilemquick—This Insecticide is invaluable for destroying Blight on Chrysanthemums and Roses. Guaranteed to give universal satisfaction. 1-pint tins, to make 4 gals., 1s.; ½-gal., 3s.; 1-gal., 5s.

"Vaporite"—Kills Wire-worm, Grubs, Beetles, and all Worm and Insect Pests that infest the soil. In tins, 2 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs., 2s. 6d. In bags, 28 lbs., 6s.; cwt., 20s.

Sulphur—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 3d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

Surpazoll—For destroying the Green Fly on Roses it is unsurpassed. It also destroys Scale, Caterpillars, Mealy Bugs, Thrip, Cabbage Fly, and many other insect pests. No. 1 size, to make 7 gallons of spray, 1s. 6d. each. No. 2 size, to make 17½ gallons of spray, 3s. 6d. each.

Arsenate of Lead (The "Blue Bell" Brand)—For destroying Codlin Moth, Pear Slug, and other leaf-eating insects.

1-lb.	Earthenware	Jars	..	1/6 per lb.
2-lb.	„	„	..	1/5 „
5-lb.	„	„	..	1/- „
10-lb.	„	„	..	11d. „
50-lb.	„	„	..	10d. „
100-lb.	„	„	..	9d. „

THE FEDERAL BRAND SPRAY MIXTURES.

Red Oil for Scale Insects—One gallon of Red Oil and 1 lb. of Soft Soap is sufficient to make 15 gallons of spray. In tins containing ½ gallon, 1s. 6d. each; 1 gallon, 2s. 6d. each; 4 gallons, 8s. 6d. each.

Specially Selected Lime—In air-tight tins containing 12 lbs. nett, 1s. 3d. per tin; 50 lbs. nett, 3s. 3d. per tin.

Copper Soda Mixture (Concentrated Form)—For Black Spot and other fungoid diseases. In tins containing 2 lbs., 7 lbs., and 14 lbs. Price, 8d. per lb. In packages of 1 cwt., 7¼d. per lb. 7 lbs. makes 53 gallons of spray. (½ lb. to a kerosene tin of water.)

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator.** **(See page 118.)**

Mortein

Is Invaluable to Orchardists, Florists, Nurserymen, and Private Gardeners.

Such well-known users as **Mr. E. MARSHALL,** Nurseryman and Florist, 430 Punt Hill Road, South Yarra; **Mr. R. MERRITT,** Gladstone Villa, Westbourne Road, Kensington; **Messrs. JOHN BEAUMONT & CO.,** Carnation and Dahlia Specialists, Hornsby, Sydney, N.S.W., unanimously testify to the remarkable efficiency of Mortein. They tell how thoroughly it has destroyed **Aphis, Thrip, Blight, Ants,** and other pests. If you want more convincing testimony still, you can easily get it. Buy a tin of Mortein and test it yourself. The evidence of your own experience will then be added to that of others.

And Don't Forget—Mortein Kills Flies

——Sold in Special Size Tins, at 1s. each.——

Mortein Spreader.

For Economy and Efficiency, always use this special Mortein Spreader. It enables you to spray the Mortein direct on to the insects, and saves waste.

Price, 9d. Each.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES.

—ELLIOTT'S—

Improved Summer Cloud Shading

An excellent preparation for Shading Greenhouses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass well. In packets (with full directions for use), **1s. 6d.** each; per post, **1s. 11d.**

TANNED GARDEN NETTING.

For Protecting Fruit Trees, Vines, etc.

Sizes:—

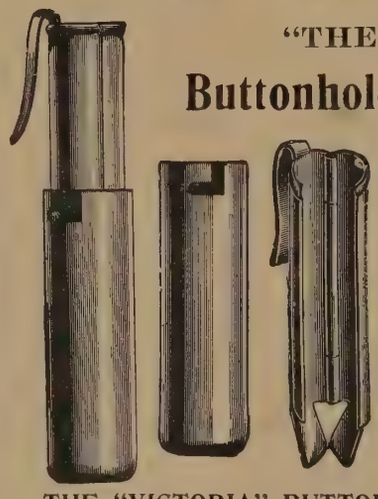
6 x 6 yds.	.. 5/6	12 x 12 yds.	.. 20/-	5 x 40 yds.	.. 27/6
4 x 12 „	.. 8/-	15 x 15 „	.. 30/-	7 x 40 „	.. 39/-
5 x 12 „	.. 9/6	3 x 30 „	.. 11/3	9 x 40 „	.. 45/-
7 x 12 „	.. 12/6	4 x 30 „	.. 15/-	15 x 40 „	.. 60/-
10 x 12 „	.. 15/-	3 x 40 „	.. 16/6		

The "WIKEHAM" PATENT WEED ERADICATOR.

CAN BE EASILY USED BY A LADY.

The only instrument that will **effectually destroy** Dandelions, Docks, and other coarse weeds in Lawns, etc., without injury to the surrounding grass, being a new invention brought out for this purpose, consisting of a tubular staff 36 inches long, fitted with a spike and self-acting valve. The upper part being filled with **Weed Killer,** it is so arranged that by merely stabbing the point into the plant, enough liquid is released into the tissues to destroy it.

When not in use, the point is protected by a cover, which may be screwed on or off as desired. Why spend money in useless efforts to dig up such pests as Dandelions, when it is impossible to get the whole of the root away? And it is well known that the smallest portion of such root will spring to life again with renewed vigour if left in the soil. **Price, 10s. 6d.**



"THE NATIONAL"

Buttonhole Flower Holder.

The "National" allows the stems to be placed in the holder, gripped, and inserted in the water tubes without touching the flowers. This is a new, original, and effective invention; there being no need to tie the stems, and no risk of spoiling the flowers by forcing them into the tube.

9d. each; per post, 10d.

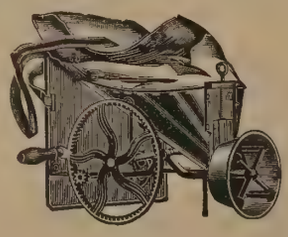
THE "VICTORIA" BUTTON-HOLE FLOWER TUBES.

Plain glass, with silver loop, **3d.** each; per post, **4d.**

BUTTON-HOLE HOLDER.—Nickel, with fern leaf, **3d.** each; per post, **4d.**

CAHOON SEED SOWER.

Recognised Everywhere as the World's Standard Seed Sower.



The easiest running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour, but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. With careful usage it will last a lifetime, as everything used in its construction is of the very best quality. The weight of the machine when empty is 5¼ lbs. It will scatter the following distances:—Wheat or Rye, 30 to 36 feet; Barley, 27 to 33 feet; Oats, 21 to 25 feet, Clovers, Millets, and Lucerne, 20 to 24 feet; Timothy, or Couch Grass, 15 to 18 feet; Rye Grass, 8 to 12 feet; the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of seed. **Price, 22s. 6d.**

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator.** **(See page 118.)**

"Acme" and "The Midget" Powder Bellows.

These useful appliances will prove a boon to amateur gardeners who do not wish to procure expensive Sulphur Bellows. In England they are now greatly used by Amateur Rose Growers for spraying sulphur and other powder insecticides. "The Midget" can be supplied with a round nozzle or a flat spreader, as shown separate in the illustration. The "Acme" Bellows are fitted with a patent pneumatic plug. They are not mere toys, but useful, well-made instruments.

"Acme," 2s. 6d. each. "The Midget," 1s. 3d. each.

Tebb's Universal Fumigators.

For Fumigating Glasshouses and Frames.

No. 0, 4s. 6d. each; No. 1, 5s. each; No. 2, 6s. 6d. each.

MATERIAL FOR SHADING GLASSHOUSES, FRAMES, &c.

"WILLESDEN" GREEN SCRIM SHADING.

ROT PROOF, NON-ARSENICAL, DURABLE. Awarded 8 Gold Medals in England.

Splendid shading for Conservatories, Greenhouse Blinds, and protection from the sun's rays. In use in all the principal gardens and estates in England for many years. Sample free.

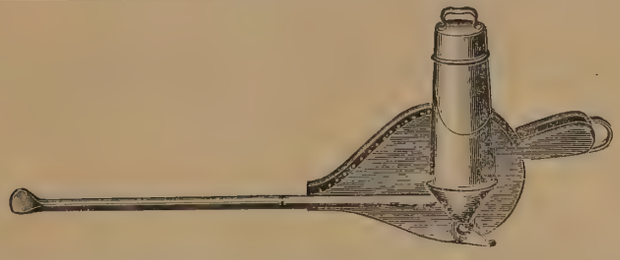
Price, 1s. 9d. per yard nett, 60 inches wide.

Write for Samples of "Willesden" Green Scrim and Green Cotton Shading. The best materials for shading Glasshouses, Conservatories, Frames, etc.

GREEN COTTON SHADING.

The best and most durable material on the market for GREENHOUSE BLINDS, SHADING GLASSHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c.

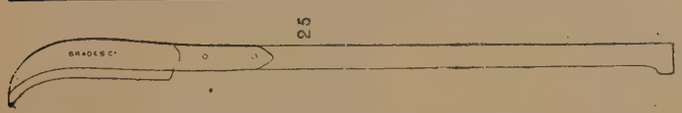
Sample Free. **2s. per yard nett, 60 inches wide.**



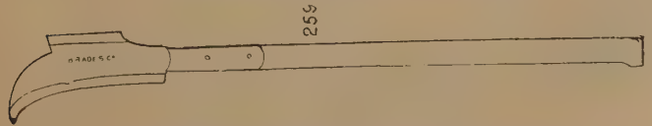
The "IDEAL" SULPHUR BELLOWS.

The "Ideal" is of an improved design. Attached to the side of the bellows is a tin holder, at the bottom of which is a sieve; over this works an automatic agitator, which, besides assuring a continuous flow of powder, reduces any large pieces of sulphur into powder, so that there is no chance of any lump sulphur choking up the nozzle. The lid of the holder is a cover and scoop combined. Everything is of the best workmanship and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

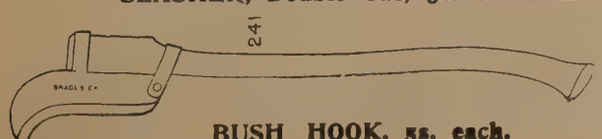
Small size, 5s. 6d. each; Large size, 7s. 6d. each.



SLASHER, Single Cut, 5s. each.



SLASHER, Double Cut, 5s. 6d. each.



BUSH HOOK, 5s. each.

The "Acme" Powder Bellows.

ROSE TUBES.

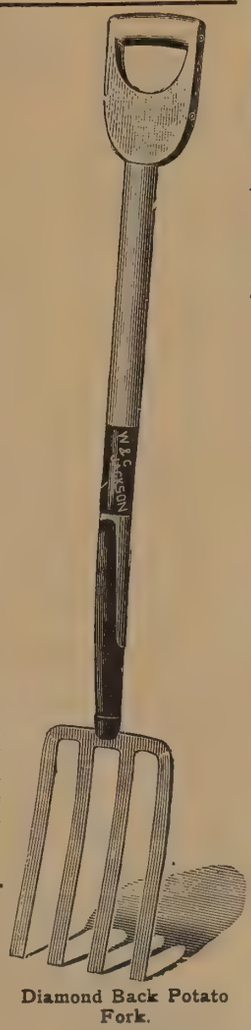
Largely used at all the principal shows for exhibiting rose and carnation blooms.

6s. per doz.

SICKLES.

Best make.

1s. 6d. and 2s. each.



Diamond Back Potato Fork.

Diamond-Back Potato Forks

Best Quality.

4 prongs, 4s. each | 5 prongs, 5s. each

DIGGING FORKS.

Best Quality.

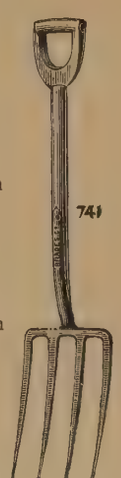
4 prongs, 3s. 6d. each | Ladies' very light
5 do. 4s. 6d. each | 3s. 6d. each

HAND-WEEDING FORKS.

Best Quality, 1s. & 1s. 3d. each.

SPADES, Best Quality.

Brade's—No. 0, 5s.; No. 1, 5s. 3d.; No. 2, 5s. 6d.
Ladies' very strong and light, 4s. 6d. each



Digging Fork.

Hay Knives.

Best Quality.

24-inch blade ... ... 7s. each
26-inch do ... ... 7s. 6d. each

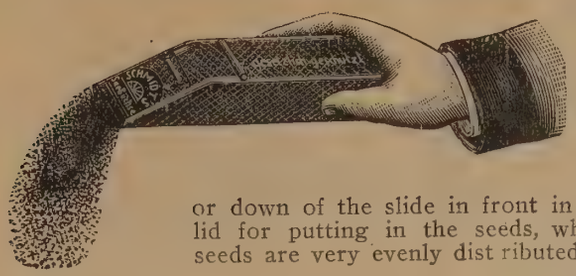
The FRANCIS WALL NAIL.

For fastening Vines, Climbers, etc., to walls, trellises, etc. Simply drive in the nail where wanted, then bend the lead flange around the stem. This will hold it securely without injury to the bark.

6d. per doz.; per post 3d. per doz. extra.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

SCHMIDT'S PRACTICAL SOWING BOX.



JUST THE THING FOR AMATEURS.

It is difficult for the inexperienced to sow seeds to the best advantage, for they are very liable to be sown in heaps or to be too thinly distributed, which is wrong in either case. By using Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box everyone can sow to perfection. This ingenious article is quite simple in construction. The opening can be made smaller and larger by the moving up or down of the slide in front in order to suit any size of seeds. On the upper side of the box there is a hinged lid for putting in the seeds, which very readily can be opened and shut. By lightly shaking the box the seeds are very evenly distributed.

1s. 3d. each; per post (packed), 1s. 6d.

Leather Glove.

Watering Can—The "Paxton."

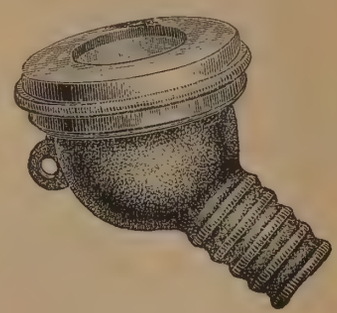
Garden Reel.

Tap Unions for Connecting Hoses to Taps.

To fit ½-in. tap, **1s. 6d. each.**

To fit ¾-in. tap, **2s. 3d. each.**

To fit ¾-in, tap, and ½-in. hose, **2s. each.**



Tap Union.

Haw's Watering Cans.

These Cans are very substantially made, and the tops are so constructed that they cannot possibly overflow. Another special feature is, that when empty they do not overturn, a defect invariably found in the best Cans.

Sizes—4 quarts, 10s; 6 quarts, 12s.; 8 quarts, 14s.; 12 quarts, 16s. each.

THE "PAXTON" WATERING CANS.

Sizes—4 quarts, 6s.; 6 quarts, 7s.; 8 quarts, 8s.

Haw's Watering Can.

ANY ARTICLE NOT MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WILL, IF POSSIBLE, BE PROCURED.

Aphis Brushes, for cleaning off scale, etc., 2s. 6d. each.

Garden Lines, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. each.

„ **Reels and Pins,** 2s. 6d. each.

„ **Trowels,** sizes, 1s. and 1s. 3d. each.

Gishurstine, an invaluable preparation for rendering boots, leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Gloves, Men's Leather Pruning or Harvesting, 2s. per pair.

„ **Men's Leather Pruning Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Men's Leather Button,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

„ **Men's Strong Canvas Gardening,** 9d. and 1s. per pair; per post, 10d. and 1s. 2d.

„ **Men's Strong Canvas Gardening,** with leather palms, 1s. 6d. per pair; per post, 1s. 8d.

„ **Ladies' Leather Gardening,** 2s. per pair.

„ **Ladies' Leather Gardening Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

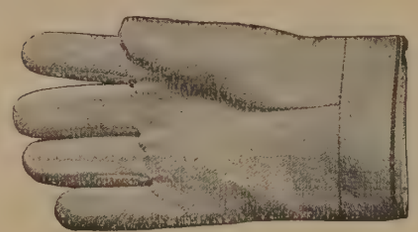
„ **Ladies' Leather Button,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

Gloves, Ladies' Strong Canvas Gardening, 9d. and 1s. per pair; per post, 10d. and 1s. 2d.

„ **Ladies' Chamois Gardening,** 1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. per pair; per post, 2d. extra.

☞ **If per post, 3d. per pair extra, except where otherwise marked.**

Grafting Wax, French Cold—Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.



Canvas Glove.

Hanging Wire Baskets (plain or ornamental), for ferns.

Harvesting Twine, for tying Dahlias, Shrubs, etc. In balls, 9d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Hose Menders, "Simplex," for mending broken hoses; very simple and effective; ½-inch, 1s. 9d. box; ¾-inch, 2s. box.

Hose Nozzles, with rose of best quality; ½-inch, 3s. 6d.; ¾-inch, 5s.

Pencils (Indelible), black, blue, and red, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

Raffia—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines and by Nurserymen. It is also used largely for making Raffia Hats, Baskets, etc. 1s. per lb. (Special quotations given for cwt. or ton.)

Saws, Pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

Scissors, Vine, 2s. 6d.

„ **Rose Pruners,** 3s.

„ **Ladies' Flower Gatherers,** finest quality; nickel-plated, 3s. 6d.

Scythes, patent, sizes. Scythe Sneds.

Scythe Stones (Waterloo), 6d. each.

Shears, Sheep, for cutting grass edgings, etc. 1s. and 2s. 6d. per pair.

Shovels. **Sieves,** all sizes.

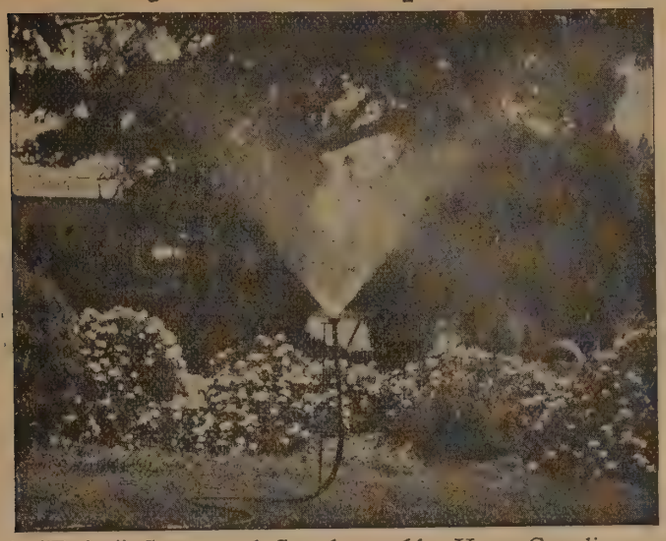
Sphagnum Moss, for filling wire baskets, orchid culture, etc. 10s. per sack; ¼-sack, 3s.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

THE MYSTIC LAWN SPRINKLER.

This Sprinkler is the best of its class. Under a fair pressure it will cover a space 40 feet in diameter. It is of simple construction, and cannot possibly get out of order. Made in ¾ inch size only. **4s. 6d. each.**

Daisy Lawn Sprinklers.



3-inch "Daisy" Spray and Stand, 5s. 6d.; Hose Coupling and Clips, 1s. extra.

This is one of the best Sprinklers that has come under our notice. The 3-inch size is the most suitable for ordinary gardens. The 6-inch is more adapted for bowling greens and extensive lawns. The 4½-inch is similar in construction to the 6-inch; it distributes water 35 feet, and can be worked with an average water pressure. When ordering, state whether your water pressure is high, low, or medium, as these Sprinklers are made to suit all pressures.

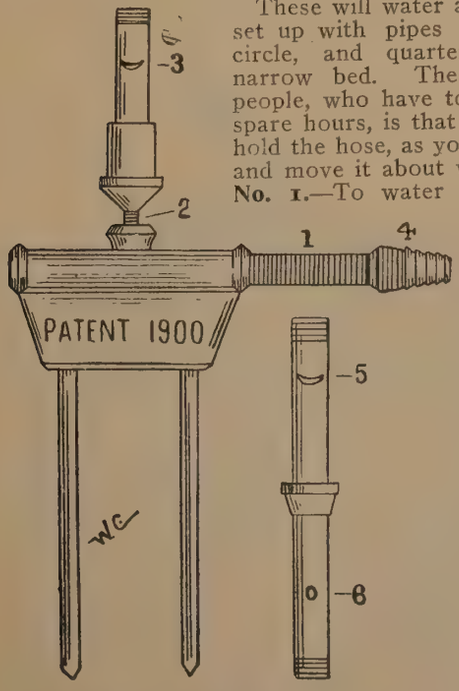
3-inch, with Stand, 5s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 6s. 6d.

4½-inch, 10s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 11s. 6d.

6-inch, 15s.; complete with Hose Coupling and Clip, 16s. 6d.

When ordering please state size of hose used.

The "Adelaide" Sprinklers.



The "Adelaide" Sprinklers.

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the Sprinkler and move it about when required.

No. 1.—To water circle only. 5s. each.

No. 2.—To water circle, half-circle, quarter-circle, and long narrow beds, 6s. 6d. each.

Fig. 1—Connection for ½ inch hose.

Fig. 2—To water a circle.

Fig. 3—To water a half-circle.

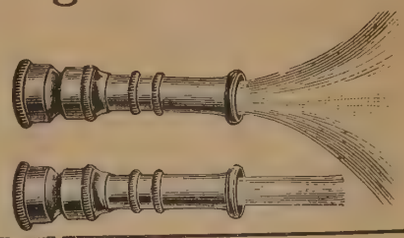
Fig. 4—Connection for ¾ inch hose. By screwing this off, the Sprinkler can be fitted to a ½ inch hose.

Fig. 5—To water a quarter-circle.

Fig. 6—To water a long narrow bed.

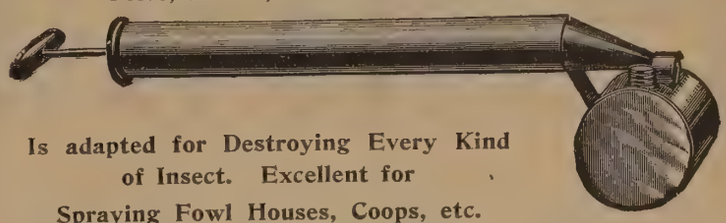
——Controlling Nozzle.——

This Nozzle can be converted into a single jet, fine or coarse spray, by turning the Nozzle and without turning off the water. **3s. 6d. each.** Complete with fitting for ½-in, or ¾-in. hose.

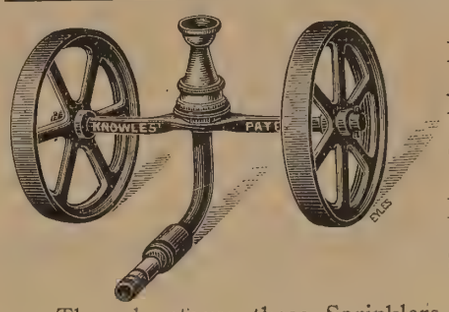


The "Faultless" Sprayer.

Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist.
Price, in Tin, 4s. Price, in Brass, 6s.
Price, in Tin, with Brass Reservoir, 5s. each.



Is adapted for Destroying Every Kind of Insect. Excellent for Spraying Fowl Houses, Coops, etc.



KNOWLES' PATENT "AQUARIUS" LAWN SPRINKLER.

The advantages these Sprinklers possess over all others are that they can be readily moved by means of the hose from one part of the lawn to another without stopping the flow of water or getting the feet wet by walking on the wet grass. By attaching a length of cord they can be drawn back to any desired position. The nozzle is of an entirely new construction, which causes the water to cover the grass evenly within a radius of from 24 to 30 feet, according to the pressure obtainable.

Made for ½-inch and ¾-inch hose, **10s. 6d. each.**

The **"AQUARIUS JUNR."**—A smaller size, designed especially for those possessing only small lawns, for which they are admirably adapted.

Made for ½-inch hose only, **5s. 6d.**

BORDEAUX SPRAY and SOLID STREAM NOZZLE.

Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.

This Nozzle will throw a fine, fan-shaped spray, and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream, or may be shut off altogether, as desired. **Price, 5s.**

——"LENOX" SPRAYER.——

A fine spray can be thrown under, over, or upon the foliage of any plant, thoroughly drenching the same and removing dust or insects. Clear water or liquid insecticide can be applied with it. For sprinkling clothes it is worth its weight in gold. **Price, 2s. 6d.; per post, 2s. 11d.**

☞ **Pestend—For Killing Snails and Slugs, also Vermin in Poultry. (See page 105.)**

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

Saynor, Cooke, & Ridal's Pruning, Budding, and Grafting Knives.

Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.

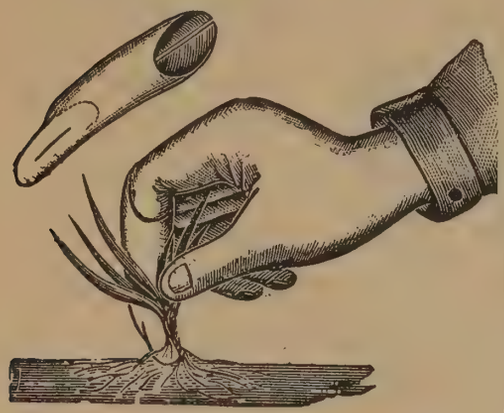
No. 194. No. 311. No. 196. No. 166. No. 186½. No. 188. No. 191. No. 189. No. 02. No. 187. No. 195. No. 312SB. No. 187BC. No. 312½. No. 195½. No. 326. No. 325. No. 329. No. 327BL. No. 325½. No. 204. No. 207

PRUNING KNIVES (per post 3d. extra).

	EACH.		EACH.
No. 194 ...	3s.	No. 02 ...	3s. 9d.
No. 311 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 187 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 196 ...	4s. 6d.	No. 312SB	3s. 9d.
No. 166 ...	2s. 6d.	No. 195 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 186½ ...	3s. 6d.	No. 186 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 188 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 312½ ...	3s. 6d.
No. 189 ...	4s.	No. 195½ ...	3s. 9d.
No. 191 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 187BC	3s. 6d.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES (post free).

	EACH.		EACH.
No. 326 ...	3s. 6d.	No. 207 ...	3s. 6d.
No. 325 ...	3s. 6d.	SB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 329 ...	3s. 6d.	6NB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 325½ ...	4s. 6d.	3NB ...	3s. 6d.
No. 204 ...	3s. 6d.	327BL ...	3s. 6d.



BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement, once used, always used."

This useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use, and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any size finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

NOTE.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

Price, 6d. each; per post, 7d.

It will save its cost in a day. The special advantage of this over all other Weeders of this class is, that it has a band which passes over the fingers, which, when the tool is not in use, gives full use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. It is neatly and strongly made.

Price, 1s. 3d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

HEART-SHAPED HOE.

Highly recommended for making small irrigation channels, and to use as an ordinary draw hoe. Price, 4s. each.

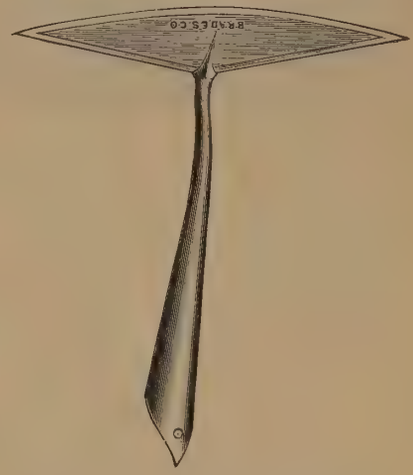
SOLID FORGED FORK-END HOE.

Soil can be hoed and broken up with this tool at the same time if necessary. 4s. each.

SOLID FORGED DRAW-DIAMOND HOE.

This tool combines the ordinary draw hoe and a diamond-shaped hoe which will penetrate where the draw hoe cannot with safety be used. 4s. each.

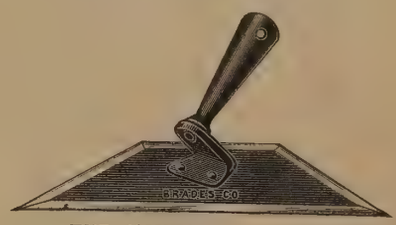
ONION WEEDER.—This is a splendid tool for weeding onions or for using in any garden where hand-weeding has to be done. Price, 1s. 1d. each.



The "New Zealand" Hoe.

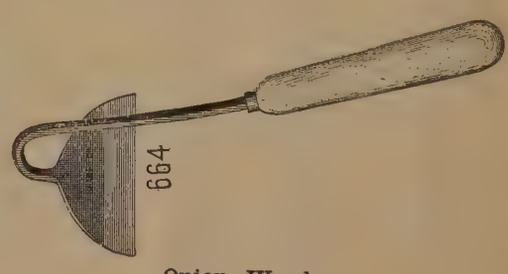
Highly recommended for hoeing between potatoes and cleaning large patches of ground. As it cuts both sides, it does the work in half the time of an ordinary Dutch hoe.

Complete with handle, 4s. each.



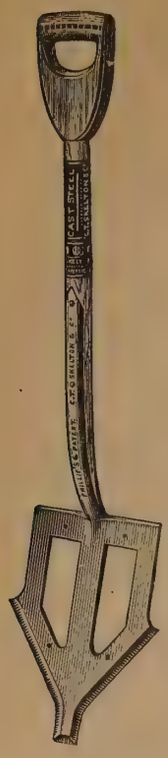
THE "MITCHELL" HOE.

This hoe is highly recommended for clearing large patches of ground. Besides having four cutting edges it always cuts on the slant, which severs the weeds more easily than the ordinary Dutch hoe. Price, 4s. each.

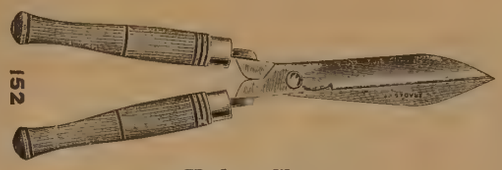


Onion Weeder.

☞ **Pestend—For Killing Snails and Slugs, also Vermin in Poultry. (See page 105.)**



Phillips' "Acme" Diagonal Digger.

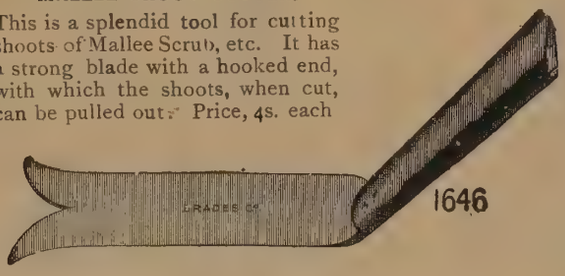


Hedge Shears.

HEDGE SHEARS (Notched).—8-inch blade, 5s. each; 10-inch blade, 6s. each; 12-inch blade, 9s. each.

MALLEE SHOOT CUTTER.

This is a splendid tool for cutting shoots of Mallee Scrub, etc. It has a strong blade with a hooked end, with which the shoots, when cut, can be pulled out. Price, 4s. each



PHILLIPS' "ACME" DIAGONAL DIGGER.

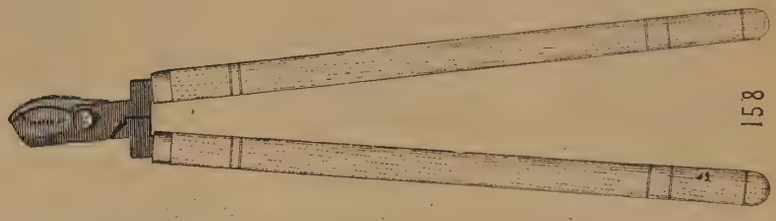
A splendid tool for digging in heavy soil or clay. Hard clayey soil that an ordinary spade will not penetrate can be easily turned over with the "Acme" digger. Price, 7s. 6d. each.

GRUBBING HOES.—6-inch, 2s. each; 7-inch, 2s. 3d. each; 8-inch, 2s. 6d. each.

The "Acme" Hand Cultivator.

A very useful tool; 3s. 6d. each

DAISY LAWN WEEDER.—For removing Daisies, Docks, etc., from lawns. With short handle, 1s. 9d. each; with long handle, 2s. 9d. each.



LOPPING SHEARS.—For lopping branches off trees, etc. No. 2, 8s. 6d. each; No. 3, 10s. 6d. each; No. 3, with stop, 11s. 6d. each.

LAWSON'S

Patent Brass Garden Syringes.

(SELF-OILING.)

No. 4.

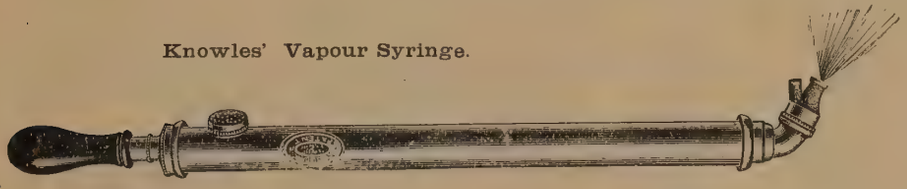
No. 1½

These are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force. With care these Syringes will last a lifetime.

No. 1, 10s.; No. 1½, 12s. 6d.; No. 2, 15s.; No. 2½, 17s. 6d.; No. 3, 20s.; No. 4, 22s. 6d.

Colonial-made Syringes—3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

Knowles' Vapour Syringe.



Knowles' Vapour Syringe.

This is the best Syringe of its class that has come under our notice; it throws a spray as fine as mist. It is highly recommended for watering fine seeds and spraying cut flowers.

Price, 12s. 6d.

Universal Lawn Shears.

In using these shears the operator walks erect, and moving the handles, which are 35 inches long, cuts the grass in the most inaccessible places. The blades are instantly adjustable to any required angle, without the aid of tools. One blade remains stationary, thus permitting its use against buildings, fences, trees, monuments, etc., and is not thrown out of position by the closing of the blades, as is the case where both blades are movable. The construction of the Universal Lawn Shears is mechanically perfect in every respect—nothing to wear out, no bolts or nuts to come loose. The 12-inch blades are hand-tempered in oil, all working parts are properly machined and fitted. With ordinary care they will last a lifetime. There is no need of crawling on your hands and knees while trimming the lawn. The Universal Lawn Shears permits your standing erect at all times, whether trimming under hedges, fences, and shrubs, or around walks and bushes. They can also be adjusted to trim shrubs, creepers, etc. **Price, 8s. 6d.**

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

FLOWER POTS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
3-inch ...	9d.	8-inch ...	3s. 6d.
4 „ ...	1s.	9 „ ...	5s. 6d.
5 „ ...	1s. 3d.	10 „ ...	8s.
6 „ ...	1s. 6d.	12 „	1s. 6d. each or 15s.
7 „ ...	2s. 6d.		

SEED PANS.

Each.	Each.	Each.
8-inch ... 6d.	10-inch ... 1s.	12-inch ... 1s. 6d.

Square Hardwood Stakes.

Per doz.	Per doz.
4-ft. 1 in. x 1 in. 1s. 6d.	5-ft. 1 in. x 1 in. 2s. 6d.
4½-ft. 1-in. x 1 in. 1s. 9d.	6-ft. 1 in. x 1 in. 3s.

Garden Sticks (Unpainted).

In bundles of 100 each.

1-ft ...	1s. 3d.	2½-ft. ...	3s.
1½-ft. ...	2s.	3-ft. ...	3s. 6d.
2-ft. ...	2s. 6d.	3½-ft. ...	4s. 6d.
		4-ft. ...	6s.

FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
4-inch ...	9d.	8-inch ...	3s. 6d.
5 „ ...	1s.	9 „ ...	5s. 6d.
6 „ ...	1s. 6d.	10 „ ...	8s.
7 „ ...	2s. 6d.	12 „	1s. 6d. each or 15s.

Colonial Wooden Garden Labels.

In bundles of 100 each.

4-inch ...	1s.	8-inch ...	2s.
5 „ ...	1s. 3d.	10 „ ...	2s. 6d.
6 „ ...	1s. 6d.	12 „ ...	3s.
7 „ ...	1s. 9d.	15 „ ...	6s.

PROPAGATING GLASSES.

Each.	Each.
4-inch ... 1s.	8-inch ... 2s. 6d.
5 „ ... 1s. 3d.	9 „ ... 4s.
6 „ ... 1s. 6d.	10 „ ... 4s. 6d.
7 „ ... 2s.	12 „ ... 7s. 6d.

Chandler's Patent Copper Labels.

Wired ready for use. 9d. and 1/3 per doz.

Zinc Labels for Trees, Plants, Borders, &c.

For Pots, Borders, etc. { No. 1, **5s.** per 100. No. 3, **4s.** per 100. / No. 2, **4s.** per 100. No. 4, **4s.** per 100

For Suspending, Nailing, etc. { No. 5, **5s.** per 100. No. 13, **3s. 6d.** per 100. / No. 6, **3s 6d.** per 100. No. 14, **3s.** per 100. / No. 7, **3s.** per 100. No. 21, **4s.** per 100.

INDELIBLE INK, for writing on zinc labels. In bottles, **9d.** and **1s. 3d.** each.

Imported Manilla Waterproof Label, No. 3.

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. Per 1,000.
1st quality Best Waterproof, No. 3 ... ... 6s. 6d.
2nd quality Square Cut ... ... 5s.

"Climax" Powder Weed Killer.

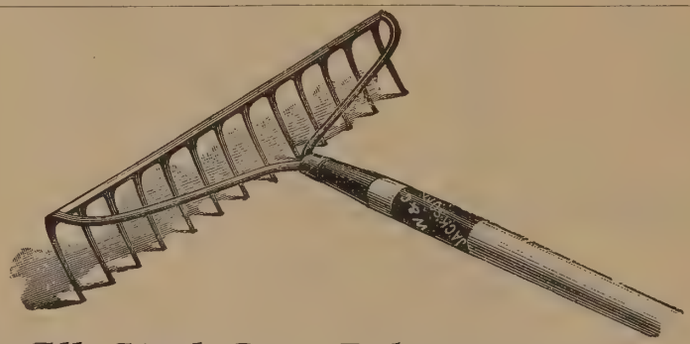
In tins sufficient to make 25 gallons.
Price, 2s. 6d. per tin.

The "Automatic" Tree Pruner.

One of the best Tree Pruners ever offered, will cut a branch 1 1-8 inches in diameter. Can be fixed on to poles to cut at any height.

Price, 12s. 6d. each.

The Automatic Tree Pruner.



All Steel Bow Rakes (Best Quality).

11-Tooth, 3s.; 13-Tooth, 3s. 3d.; 15-Tooth, 3s. 6d.

AMERICAN STEEL RAKES.—10-Tooth, 2s. 3d.; 12-Tooth, 2s. 6d.; 14-Tooth, 2s. 9d.; 16-Tooth, 3s.

Genuine Turkish Bird Lime

For catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the Genuine Turkish Bird Lime.

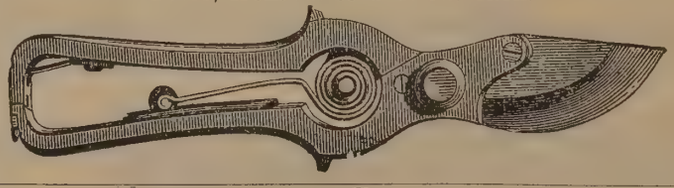
Small tins, 6d. each; by post, 8d.
Large tins, 9d. each; by post, 1s.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO STOREKEEPERS.

Secateurs.

For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.—We keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand.

Price, from 2s. to 10s. 6d. each.



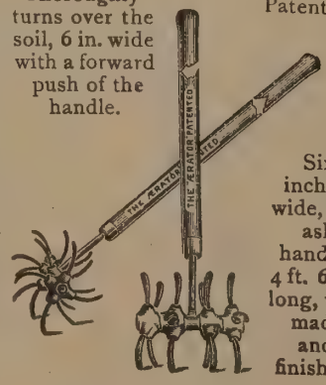
THE "ÆRATOR"

It will do six times more work in a given time than the ordinary Hoe. Should be used as soon as the young plants and weeds appear above the ground, and then again after a short interval, especially if the weather has been dry and rendered the surface of the soil caked or hard. The **"ÆRATOR"** loosens the soil, admits air, prepares for the coming rain, rouses up the bacteria or insect world, stimulates root action, hastens the growth of the young plants, and at the same time destroys the weeds in their infancy, which otherwise, in time, rob plant life of available sustenance. In preparing the ground for small seeds, or the application of manure in powdered form, no tool could be better.

Price, 8s. each.

Thoroughly turns over the soil, 6 in. wide with a forward push of the handle.

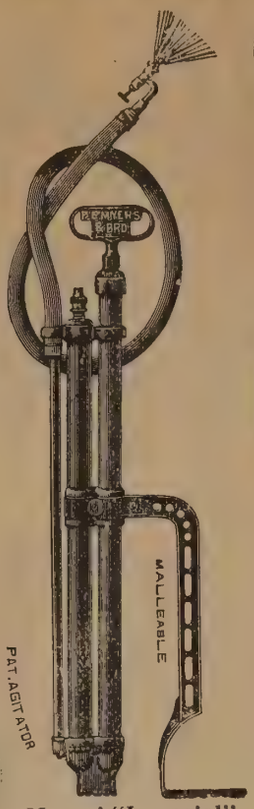
Patented.



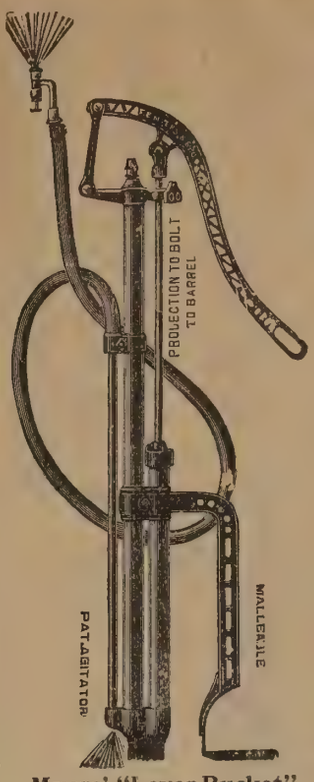
Six inches wide, on ash handle. 4 ft. 6 in. long, well made and finished.

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator.** **(See page 118.)**

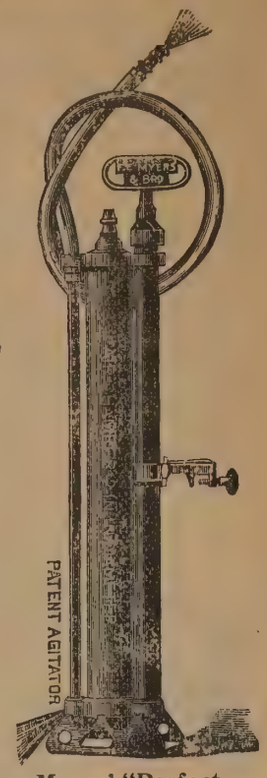
Knowles' "Victoria" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.



Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump.

KNOWLES' "VICTORIA" SPRAY PUMP—This Pump is made with a wrought iron lever handle. It is fitted with a cover, and has a dasher agitator which thoroughly mixes the spraying compounds. Everything is of the very best construction, being manufactured entirely of brass and gun metal. It is supplied with 6 feet of best quality hose, an 18-inch delivery pipe, stop cock, agitator, and patent "Triumph" nozzle. Price, complete, as shown, in 5-gallon drum, **£4 10s.**; in 10-gallon drum, **£4 15s.** If supplied with a patent double "Triumph" nozzle, **7s. 6d.** extra. (See cut.)

KNOWLES' "LOTUS" SPRAY PUMP—A splendid Pump. It is supplied with 4 feet of hose, a 12-inch galvanised director and spray nozzle, and is fitted to a strong galvanised iron drum holding 4 gallons. Price, **£2.** If supplied with 6 feet of hose and an 18-inch delivery pipe and stop cock, **£2 5s.**

KNOWLES' "VILLA" SPRAY PUMP (Patented)—A splendid Pump for use in the flower garden and conservatory. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. The "Villa" is sent out complete, fitted in a strong galvanised iron pail holding four and a half gallons, with 6 feet of india-rubber hose, galvanised iron delivery pipe, stop cock, and improved spray diffuser. Price (complete), **£3.**

MYERS' "IMPERIAL" SPRAY PUMP—This Pump is fitted with a patent agitator, malleable iron foot rest, and a "Vermorel" spray nozzle, and is constructed of brass. The pumping is done on the down stroke of the piston, which keeps the pump down. When spraying, it discharges a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket, which keeps the solution thoroughly mixed. (See cut.) Price, **£1 5s.**

MYERS' "LEVER" BUCKET SPRAY PUMP—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or can be attached to the top of a barrel. It is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. (See cut.) Price, **£1 10s.**

MYERS' "PERFECT BUCKET" SPRAY PUMP—By the use of the large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. (See cut.) Price, **£1 10s.**

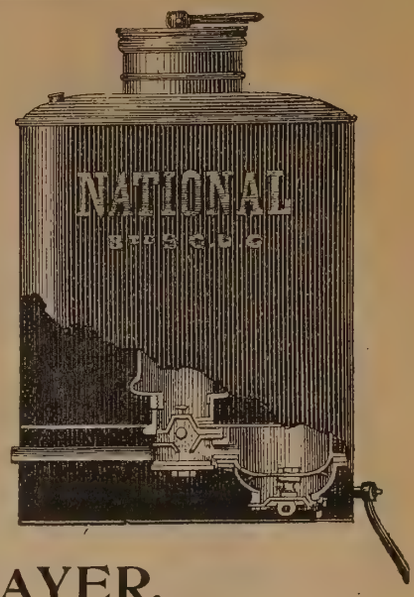
THE "DAISY" PNEUMATIC SPRAYER—Simply fill the machine with the spraying compound and then give the air pump handle a few strokes and turn on the nozzle. It is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which throws a solid stream or a fan-shaped spray; it is easily disgorged by turning the stop cock handle. Besides its use in the orchard, it is especially adapted for white-washing and for spreading liquid disinfectants in dairies, stables, etc., and for washing windows, buggies, etc. Made in brass. (See cut.) Price complete, **£2 10s.**

The "Daisy" Pneumatic Sprayer.

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator.** **(See page 118.)**

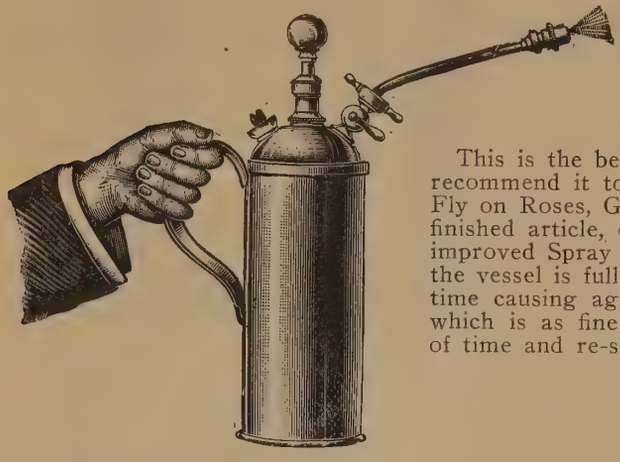
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

The "National" Pneumatic Knapsack Sprayer.



For Spraying Fruit Trees, Roses, Root Crops, Vines, etc. The Best Knapsack Sprayer on the Market. Made in Brass. Capacity, 3½ gallons.

In designing the "National" Knapsack Sprayer, the manufacturers kept in view the defects in other makes which they have remedied, thus making it a sprayer of the highest perfection, which is certain to give the greatest satisfaction. It is made of well-rolled and polished copper, and, although of 3½ gallons capacity, only weighs 14 lbs. Two spray nozzles and one jet are sent out with each pump, also a fine copper strainer. A few strokes of the pump handle, which is at the right-hand side of the operator, charges the pump with compressed air, then all the operator has to do is to hold the hose and direct the spray. The nozzle is so constructed that should it become clogged it is cleared instantly by pressing a spring, or the stream can be cut off altogether by turning the stop cock affixed to the delivery pipe. **Price, £2 10s.**



PNEUMATIC SPRAYER.

This is the best Sprayer of its class that has come under our notice, and we can thoroughly recommend it to every Horticulturist and Florist, being especially adapted for spraying Green Fly on Roses, Greenhouses, or Conservatory use, or for spraying cut flowers. It is a beautifully finished article, consisting of a copper reservoir capable of holding four pints of liquid, an improved Spray Jet, a Stop Cock, and Filler Cap, and a nickelled Pneumatic Pump. When the vessel is full, one or two strokes of the pump are sufficient to start the spray, at the same time causing agitation to the liquid, thus preventing the accumulation of sediment. The spray, which is as fine as mist, continues for several minutes, and can be discontinued for any length of time and re-started without further pumping.

Price, 30s.

THE "DEMON"

AUTOMATIC BIRD SCARER.

(PATENTED.)

Simple, Cheap, Effective. Never wears out.

SAVES MONEY, TIME, and TEMPER.

Briefly described, the machine consists of a circular metal case about 14 inches in width, by 8 inches in depth, in the top end of which is fixed a spiral strip of iron. Along this is arranged a series of hooks or forks, adapted to receive a length of slow-burning fuse and large cannon crackers, one or more of which can be suspended from each hook in such a way as to bring its fuse in contact with the slow fuse.

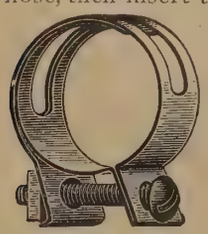
The machine being charged, one end of the fuse is ignited and the cover closed. As the slow fuse gradually burns away, it ignites each cracker in turn, causing a loud explosion every fifteen or twenty minutes, or more or less often as desired, and will continue firing periodically for about 15 hours without further attention, and can also be set in the evening to begin firing off at any hour next morning.

PRICES: Bird Scarer, £1 5s.; Crackers, per box of 800, £1. Fuse, per Hank, 4s. 6d.

Internal View.

BRASS HOSE CLIPS.

It is not necessary to remove the nut altogether, but unscrew it sufficiently to allow the clip to pass over end of hose, then insert the connection and tighten with a screw-driver.



Brass Hose Clip.

Brass Clips for ½-inch Hose .. 4d. each.

Brass Clips for ¾-inch Hose .. 5d. each.

Brass Clips for 1-inch Hose .. 6d. each.

Ribbed Brass Piping for Connecting Hoses—

½-inch, 4d. each.; ¾-inch, 6d. each.

GARDEN HOSE.

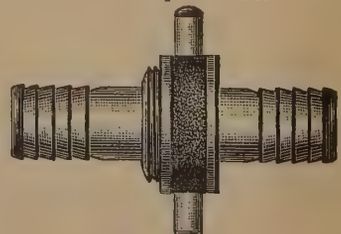
GENUINE "NORTH BRITISH."

Finest quality 3-ply.

Possesses strength and other qualities unequalled by most and surpassed by no other hose hitherto manufactured.

¾-inch, 1s. 2d. per foot; ½-inch, 11d. per foot.

Sold only in 30 and 60 feet lengths.



Hose Union.

HOSE UNION, for ½-inch Hose, **1s. 6d.**

HOSE UNION, for ¾-inch Hose, **2s. 3d.**

☞ **Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools. (See pages 116 and 117.)**

LAWN MOWERS.

STEARN'S BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER—This Lawn Mower cuts up close to any obstruction and does away with the use of shears for trimming the uncut edges, as left by using an ordinary lawn mower. It has a ¼-inch steel plate on the left-hand side in place of the usual housing and driving wheel, and a small guiding wheel in front of the plate. It will mow the entire lawn, and will cut or trim the grass close up to fences, walls, or any boundary of the lawn. The roller arms are adjustable to allow of variations in the height of the cut.

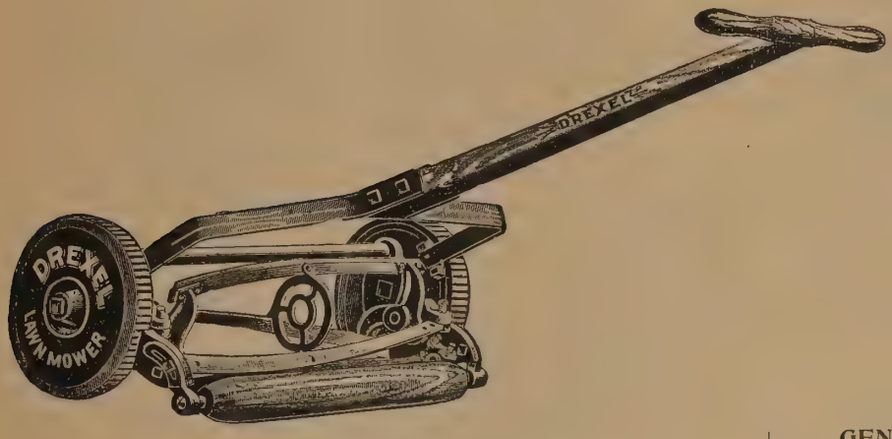
12in. cut, 45s.; 14in. cut, 50s.

THE DREXEL—This is the best cheap Lawn Mower on the market; it does finer work and is superior to many of the so-called first-class mowers.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three blades, 5½in.

Cylinder, Single Pinion, geared on both sides.

SIZES—10in. cut, 16s.; 12in. cut, 18s. 6d.



The Drexel.

THE GEM—It has the same ratchet and adjustment that are used on many of the high-grade Lawn Mowers. The gears are cut fine, and it is a machine that can be recommended.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Five blades.

SIZE—10in. cut, 25s. each.

HIGH-WHEEL "IMPERIAL"—One of the best Mowers offered, the principal feature being that the knife-bar is securely bolted to the sides, thus insuring a perfect rigid frame. The knives are adjusted by means of a new patent hanger, and a locking screw holds them securely in place. This hanger is so constructed that all wear can be taken up in the bearings. The triple-pawl ratchet is the simplest and most durable on the market.

Drive Wheels, 10in. in diameter. Four blades.

SIZE—14in. cut, 55s. each.

THE "LAKEWOOD" BALL-BEARING—The best medium-priced ball-bearing Mower on the market. The great feature of this machine is the simple but positive and reliable adjustment of the bearings. One screw does it all, while a locking screw prevents it from getting out of adjustment. This is the only Mower on the market having this device.

Drive Wheels, 9in. in diameter. Four blades each.

SIZES—12in. cut, 40s. each; 14in. cut, 42s. 6d. each.

Genuine "Philadelphia" Mowers

In offering these Mowers we need make no comment on the quality; they are acknowledged as the

STANDARD MOWERS THE WORLD OVER.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style A (all steel)—This Mower excels all others, it being the only **all steel** Mower made in the world. The points of superiority are—much lighter weight, consequently it is the lightest draft Mower made, and, being made entirely of steel, it is by far the most desirable.

With Four Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder.

Train of Three Gears. Double Ratchet.

SIZES—15in. cut, 75s.; 17in. cut, 80s.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style K.—For all-round general purposes this is one of the best style Mowers on the market. With its high wheels it runs light, and with five knives it cuts smooth and even, with the principles of construction so evenly balanced that it has the greatest amount of durability. Of our standard goods this is the most popular, the sales having been greater than any of our lines for the time it has been on the market. It always gives satisfaction.

Five Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder.

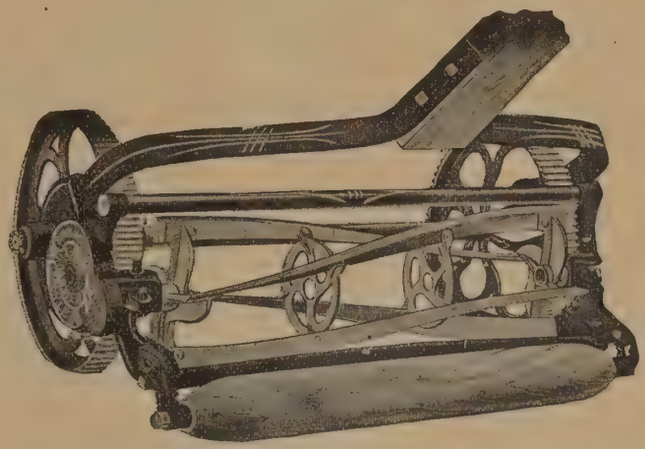
Single Pinion. Geared on both sides.

SIZE—14in. cut, 50s.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style D—One of the most popular of machines manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. Excellent for private gardens.

Three Blades. 7in. Wheel.

SIZE—10in., 30.; 12in., 35s.



"Philadelphia," Style A.

GRASS CATCHERS

For "Philadelphia" Lawn Mowers.

12in. ..	8s. each.	15in. ..	9s. each.
14in. ..	8s. 6d. each.	16in. ..	9s. 6d. each.

☞ **Sole Agents for Murchison's Weed and Scrub Exterminator.** (See page 118.)

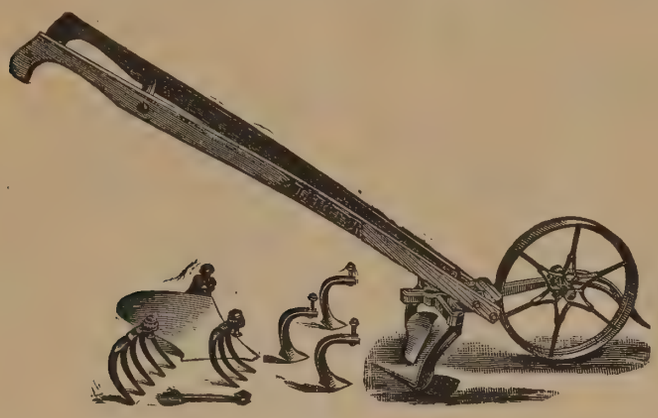
Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools.

PLANET JR. CATALOGUE
Post Free on Application.

PLANET JR. CATALOGUE
Post Free on Application.

NO. 16—SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOUGH.

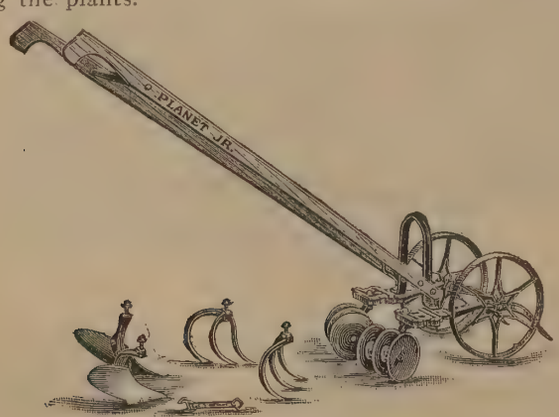
This tool is lighter than our double wheel, has quick-change pattern frame, adjustable handles. Wheel can be changed in height and to the far side of the frame to hoe both sides of row. Plough very useful, not only for making gardens, but for ploughing up poultry yards.



No. 16.—Single Wheel Cultivator. **Price, £1 12s. 6d.**
No. 17.—Same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Leaf Guard. **Price, £1 7s. 6d.**
No. 17½.—Same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Plough. **Price, £1 5s.**
No. 18.—Same as No. 16, but fitted with 6in. Hoes only. **Price, £1.**

NO. 14—DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

This tool is recommended for light, peaty soil. The attachments comprise one set of disc hoes, 3 on each side, which can be used 2 on each side if preferred. One pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, which are constructed on new lines, the tooth near the row is narrow and runs shallow, the middle tooth is wide and runs half an inch deeper, while the outside tooth is very much wider and runs half an inch deeper still, so that the work is finer or more delicate near the row, which avoids injury to the plants. One pair of Ploughs, which are the regular Planet Jr. Model. One pair of leaf lifters, with which the work can be done without danger of cutting the leaves and injuring the plants.



No. 14.—Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plough. **Price, £2 10s.**

NO. 38—SINGLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

The descriptions of the attachments are given under No. 14, Double Wheel Disc Hoe. They comprise 1 set disc hoes, 3 on each side, 1 pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, 1 Plough, 1 leaf lifter.

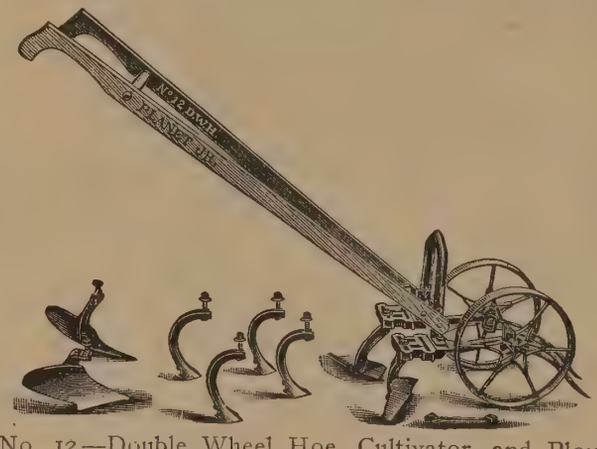
No. 38.—Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough. **Price, £2 2s.**

NO. 12.—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

Can be used as Single Wheel Hoe.

Frames of Malleable Iron, with adjustable Steel Arch.

This tool has a quick-change pattern frame. Tools changed to any position without removing nuts. Frame can be set at three different heights. Arch will straddle crops 20 inches high. Handles adjustable. Wheels can be set for 9 or 11 inches apart for wide rows, 7 inches for narrow rows, or 4 inches for use as a single wheel hoe. Angle of hoes changed by raising or lowering wheels.



No. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough. **Price, £2 2s. 6d.**
No. 13.—Same as No. 12, but with one pair 6-inch Hoes only. **Price, £1 5s.**

FIRE FLY GARDEN PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 13 lbs.

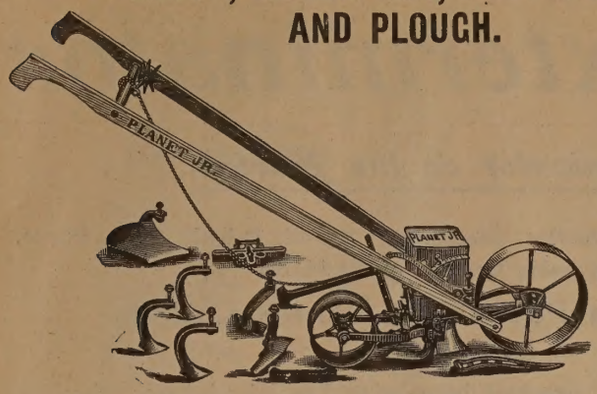
Fire Fly Garden Plough.

This tool is very useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in ploughing up their scratching yards. **Price, 12s. 6d.**

☞ **Pestend—For Killing Snails and Slugs, also Vermin in Poultry.** **(See page 105.)**

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS—Continued.

NO. 4.—PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.



Holds 2½ quarts.

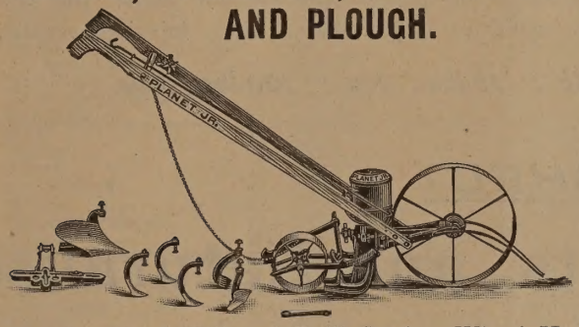
Price, as shown, £3 10s.

Price as a Hill and Drill Seeder only, £2 10s.

No. 4.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.

This tool combines in a single implement a hill-dropping seeder, dropping seed 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, a continuous row seeder, a single wheel hoe, a furrower, a wheel cultivator, and garden plough. A most complete tool for all kinds of garden work, accomplishing as much work in one hour as would require half a day the old way.

NO. 6.—PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.



No. 6.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, and Plough.

This latest Hill and Drill Seeder is so greatly improved that it is now as perfect as it seems possible to have it. The wheel is 6½ inches high. The feed is the most accurate ever sent out. There are five different distances, which take less than a minute to change from one to another. No seed is lost in either stopping or starting, as a handy cut-off is in reach of the thumb and forefinger. The opening Plough is of new design, leaving the seed in a narrower row than any other plough hitherto made. The coverers adjust themselves to all inequalities of the ground. Altogether it is the best combination drill that has come under our notice. **Price, £4 4s.**

INCOMPARABLE CULTIVATOR.

This tool has stiff steel frame, fitted with pressed steel standards. Horse Hoes, adjustable to any position desired. Handles can be set to right or left for work among trees.

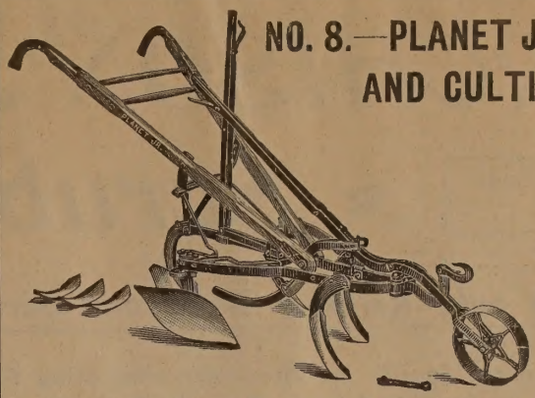
Price, £2 10s.

With Potato Hiller Attachment, £3 3s.

NO. 21 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, AND FERTILISER DRILL.

This machine meets the pressing demand for a drill to sow seed and fertilisers at the same time. It sows all garden seeds in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, or in drills, and also fertiliser, placing it above or below the seed as desired. The quantity is regulated by our patent feed rod and index at the top of the handle. The seed hopper holds 2 quarts; the fertiliser hopper 4 quarts. **Price, £4 10s.**

NO. 8.—PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

This tool, although imitated, has never been equalled for strength in design or workmanship. The patent frame of this tool is made of stiff steel, is extra long and high; standards are hollow steel, and interchangeable, handles are adjustable to right or left, or up and down. Horse Hoes quickly adjusted to any angle.

Price, as shown, £2 12s. 6d.

Without Runner or Depth Regulator, £2 9s.

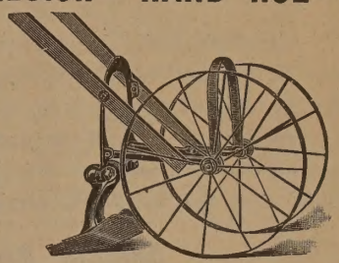
Hilling Attachment, extra.

DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

The tools consist of one pair of hoes and two gangs of cultivator teeth, three on each. One gang can be attached to each stirrup, making the tool wide enough for two rows of onions or similar plants.

Price, £1 7s. 6d.

With Disc Attachment, £1 15s.



Double Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Cultivator.

SINGLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

This tool is equipped with one pair of hoes and one set of three cultivator teeth which attach to the frame.

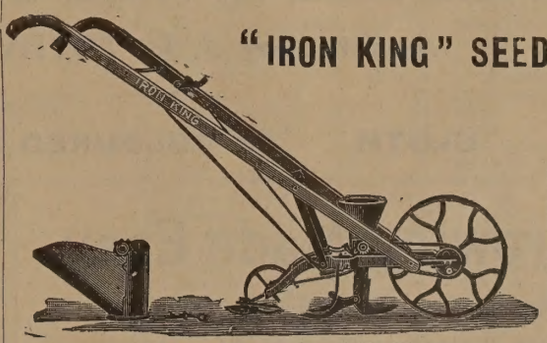
Price, £1. With Disc Attachment, £1 7s. 6d.

THE "CORN QUEEN" MAIZE PLANTER.

This is the handiest, strongest, and most effective machine on the market.

Price, £17. With Fertiliser Attachment, £23.

"IRON KING" SEED DRILL.



"Iron King" Seed Drill.

DIRECTIONS.

Holes in seed plate are numbered from 1 to 9; No. 1, for Cabbage and like seed; No. 2, Carrot Seed; No. 3, Onion Seed, 3 lbs. to acre; No. 4, Onion Seed, 4 lbs. to acre; No. 5, Radish Seed; Nos. 6 to 9, Beets, Peas, Beans, Corn, etc.

This drill is light, durable, easily adjusted, dropping and covering seed perfectly. All metal except handles. Hopper has adjustable seed plate, with nine different size holes, varying from 1-16th to 5-8ths of an inch. Opening Plough is V shape, which prevents seed from scattering. Wheel has wide tire. Marker can be operated without stooping. Handles adjustable in height. Two seed agitators are sent with each drill. For sowing beets and larger seed use star agitator, marked X, in place of No. 11. **Price, £1 14s.**

With Interchangeable Hopper for Fertiliser, £2 5s.

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